The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,440—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy........................As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.



MAHRATTA (S.S.) will leave BOMBAY on the 26th February for ADEN, where passengers can transfer at Company's expense to S. S. ALMORA for LONDON.

Saloon passage money ....Rs. 500
Second Class Do. .... „ 350

Almora carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "ORIENTAL," 1481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



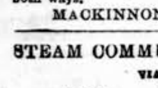
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. A. STARRAT, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on MONDAY, the 24th February 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st, *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	330		130	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseill	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

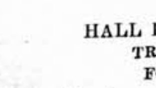


THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL,
CAPTAIN BRAND, 2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE above Steamer will sail on the 5th March. She is one of the latest additions to the Line. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TRENTHAM HALL,
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail punctually at 5 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

The Company's Steam Tender will leave the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 4-30 p.m.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th Feb.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.
—	BANGALORE	1063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	5th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	4th March 1879.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ....400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ....35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,000	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280



THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess or Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Noor Mahomed Abdool Rahman:—

136 teak squares.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF DEAL FLOORING BOARD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned—

About 30,000 running feet white deal flooring board ⅛ by 6.
About 9,000 „ „ white deal flooring board ⅞ by 6 in, damaged by sea water.

SALE of piece goods at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co, in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of piece goods consisting of

Grey goods.
T. red goods.
Fancy white and colored goods.
Grey Dhoties.

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Cotton Villa, Parell Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, a mahogany square Pianoforte by Schroder, an English-built light self-driving Phaeton with pole and shafts, a strong light buggy, &c., the property of C. ARCHER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a large collection of books in Theology, Science, and general literature, being the library of a gentleman leaving his station for the Himalayas. The sale will take place on the 1st of March next at 2 p.m., in the order of numbers in catalogues which are ready and which can be had on application to the Auctioneers and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale takes place.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government—

1 Handsome high caste iron grey colt age 4, height 14-1½.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account risk of the first purchases Bazonjee Jamsetjee, of Poona—

20 Hogshead Nicolson's beer.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gaumdavie Road, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished, carved, Madras pattern, household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware a handsome Madras built victoria, with handsome fast-trotting Pegu pony and harness, (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) one English larch-built pleasure boat, &c, &c, the property of W. A. Crispe, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and mahogany household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of R. H. VINCENT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, French polished, carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a small slate billiard table, sewing machine, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of M. MOWAT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1879.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ....Re.	1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,

BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION,

ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—MESSRS. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.
FOR SCHOOLS, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
Commencing precisely at 3-30 p. m.

Special arrangements for large parties on application at the Pavilion.

EVENING PERFORMANCE,
Commencing precisely at 9 o'clock.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class ....Rs. 2 | Second Class..........Re. 1
Third „ ....As. 8 | Fourth „ ....As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8; commence at 9.

AND

ALL SHOULD SEE
FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

CONSIGNEES of 31 CASES MACHINERY, ex Steam Ship BENARTY, marked S.S. in a diamond, are requested to TAKE DELIVERY, of the Machinery will be sold to pay freight and other expenses.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Benarty.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain BOZZONI, ARRIVED in Bombay harbour on the 18th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR SALE,

A DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH-LOADING CENTRAL FIRE GUN, a hard hitter, by Messrs. RODDA & Co., Calcutta, No. 12 bore, used half a dozen times, price Rs. 200, in leather case, with loading implements complete. Apply to X. Y. Z., General Mess Tent, Esplanade Camp.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of COTTON SUTTRUNGIES. Tenders opened 1 p. m., WEDNESDAY, 26th instant. Forms of Tenders, Schedules, and further particulars to be had at this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 18th February 1879.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under Section XXX. of the Articles of Association, ALL SHARES upon which the CALL due 3rd February has NOT been PAID, will be FORFEITED on or after 5th March, for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 18th February 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

RUTTONSEY POONSEY and COMPANY, and the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED ....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT has fixed MONDAY, the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, at eleven o'clock, in his Chambers, in the Court House of the High Court at Bombay, as the time and place for the APPOINTMENT of an OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR or OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 18th day of February 1879.

J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

Mr. JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મધરાશ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ ઍન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th March 1879, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ડાં૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું.

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th February 1879.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 19th February to the 4th March 1879, both days inclusive.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March 1879, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed:—

That the dismissal by the Directors of Nursey Kessowjee from the office of Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, of the Company upon the grounds stated in Mr. Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama's letter of the 20th of January 1879 be approved and confirmed and that the agreement of the 28th day of February 1878 between the Company and Nursey Kessowjee be rescinded on the like grounds.

That Clause 4 of the Memorandum and the Schedule annexed thereto be cancelled.

That from Clause 3 of the Articles of Association the words "and the Schedule to the Memorandum and Articles of "Association" be omitted.

That from the said Clause 8 the words "Schedule means the "Schedule A annexed to the Memorandum and Articles of "Association" be omitted.

That from the said Clause 3 the words "Treasurer and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clauses 29, 30, and 31 of the Articles of Association the words "Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "Directors" be inserted.

That from Clause 49 of the Articles of Association the words "and countersigned by the Secretary, Treasurer, and "Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 60 of the Articles of Association the words "by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent or by such other" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "by such" be inserted.

That Clause 83 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

That from Clause 84 of the Articles of Association the words "inclusive of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 85 of the Articles of Association the words "including the Director ex-Officio" and the words "other than the Director ex-Officio" and the words "for the space of one month next preceding the date of his appointment" and the words "including that of the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 86 of the Articles of Association the words "and Nursey Kessowjee, the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 87 of the Articles of Association the words "other than that of the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 88 of the Articles of Association the words "and the Director ex-Officio both of whom shall retain "the office of Directors" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the "words who shall retain the office of Director" be inserted.

That from Clause 90 of the Articles of Association the words "other than that of the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 91 of the Articles of Association the words "the Director ex-Officio and" be omitted.

That from Clause 96 of the Articles of Association the words "by delivering such notice to the Secretary, Treasurer, "and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 97 of the Articles of Association the words "Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 98 of the Articles of Association the words "except the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 99 of the Articles of Association the words "Treasurer" and "Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 101 of the Articles of Association the words "with the assistance of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 102 of the Articles of Association the words "and the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent and his nominee "and the same shall be exercised in the manner provided "by these Articles and the Agreement mentioned in the "Schedule to the Memorandum and Articles of Association" be omitted and in lieu thereof the words "and the same "shall be exercised in the manner provided by these "Articles" be inserted.

That from Clause 103 of the Articles of Association the words "or by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent or his "nominee" be omitted.

That from Clause 105 of the Articles of Association the words "including the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That Clauses 116 and 117 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following Clause be inserted: "The Board from time to time shall appoint Secretaries or "a Secretary subject to the control and supervision of the "Directors, and the Board shall from time to time fix the "remuneration or allowance to be made to the Secretaries "or Secretary and define the duties incidental to such "office."

That from Clause 118 of the Articles of Association the words "the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent and any nominee, to be appointed by him under the terms of his said "agreement" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "the Directors" be inserted and that from the same Clause the words "as the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent thinks "fit" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "as the "Directors think fit" be inserted.

That from Clause 127 of the Articles of Association the words "as may have been passed by the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent or any person authorised by him" be omitted.

That from Clause 141 of the Articles of Association the word "Secretary" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the word "Directors" be inserted.

That the whole of the Schedule A annexed to the Memorandum and Articles of Association be cancelled.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. GORDON.

Bombay, 18th February 1879.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 560.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

BROOCHES,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,
Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 220.

CHARMS
Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,
From Rs 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Neatly Engraved,
From Rs. 1 to Rs. 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubs,
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 65.

FULL-SUITES,
Consisting of
BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,
Consisting of
BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c.
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY beg to announce fresh and extensive supplies in this branch, and in submitting the following Price List, beg to say that this department is replenished only from the best known English Makers, thus ensuring fast colours and satisfactory wear:—

LADIES' HOSIERY.

White Cotton Hose (fashioned)	Rs. 12	8 to 20	0	doz.
„ Lisle Thread Hose „	„ 20	0 to 28	8	„
Black Lisle „	„ 3	0 & 4	0	pair
Fancy Striped Cotton	„ 20	0 to 38	0	doz.
„ „ Thread	„ 20	0 to 35	0	„
Thick Merino Hose	„ 1	4 to 5	12	pair
Merino and Gauze Vests	„ 4	8 to 6	8	each
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets	„ 7	8 to 10	8	„

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HOSIERY IN GREAT VARIETY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

Striped Balbriggan ½ Hose	Rs. 12	0 to 25	0	doz.
„ Thread „	„ 15	8 to 30	0	„
Plain Balbriggan or Unbleached Cotton	„ 8	8 to 35	0	„
Brown Thread	„ 15	8 to 20	0	„
Pure Silk ½ Hose Fancy Colours and Black	„ 8	8 to 9	8	pair
Spun Silk Black Embroidered colours	„ 6	0		„
Plain Coloured Merino	„ 18	8 to 35	0	doz.
Fancy Striped „	„ 18	8 to 35	0	„
Merino and Gauze Vests	„ 2	8 to 8	8	„
Thick Grey Merino Vests	„ 8	8		each
„ „ „ Pants	„ 9	0		„
Cardigan Jackets in Brown, Navy Blue and Black	„ 10	8 to 12	8	
Football, Polo and Racket Jerseys and Boating Sweaters	„ 6	8 to 8	8	each

10 per cent. discount allowed for prompt Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
TO H. R. H THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRETTY LOVE TOKENS.

"About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me; whose poesy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—*Shakespeare.*

Posy rings, with appropriate mottoes, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment "B*TRVE* IN*HARTE," "Think on me," Joye day and night be our delight," "Joy be with you," "Endless as my love," "Not this but me," "Mizpah," &c., &c. Priced Rs. 25 net.

GEM RINGS.

Single Stone Brilliant, Gipsy setting, Rs. 68, 81, 130, 180, 200, 225 net. Five stones and three, all brilliants, or brilliants and coral, brilliants and emeralds, brilliants, and rubies, or fine emeralds and rubies only. Priced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000.

GOLD BRACELETS.

Fashionable, artistic in design, and best quality.

APPROPRIATE OFFERING OF AFFECTION.

A very handsome bracelet with a dove, nest, and "forget-me-nots," the flowers blue enamelled, the eggs pearls, Rs. 135 cash.

Brooch for the above Rs. 86 net.
Earrings for the above Rs. 63 net.

LOCKETS

Are also most suitable for this purpose, and we have them in great variety, of all the newest designs, in plain dead gold, engraved, or engraved only on one side. Priced from Rs. 18 to 108 cash.

GOLD FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

Attached to any of the above would make a handsome and inexpensive present. These are priced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 160 cash.

29th January, 1879. Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each Rs.	2	8
Do. boxwood heads	„ „	3	8
Balls	per dozen. „	6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MANUFACTURED BY WINSOR & NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
Illustrated Catalogues free upon application.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER

FOR
POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE
IS
DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE
WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes. Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit, Rs. 2-12. With SQUARE Envelopes. Cash, Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3-0.

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS.	LINES, Plaited Silk, Water proof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
FLIES, Artificial.	REELS with secret checks.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GAFF HOOKS.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	SILK for binding and mounting.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SPOON BAITS.
GUT TRACES, single and double.	SWIVELS, assorted.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.	

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„	..., doz. packs	17 0	19 9
„ „ gilt edged ...	, pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ...	„ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

Lodge "Caledonia" 490 S. C. meets this Evening at Freemasons' Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at 6-30. The R. W. M. and Officers will be happy to welcome to Lodge and Banquet any Stranger Brethren who are now visiting Bombay.

WANTED, a Steady CLERK accustomed to Military Re turns. Must write a clear hand. References required. Apply to R. B., Fort, Adjutant's Office, Asseergarh.

AN ENGLISH NURSE wishes to RETURN to ENGLAND for her PASSAGE and a SMALL GRATUITY, either as NURSE to CHILDREN OUT of ARMS or MAID to a LADY. Address P. M., Office of this Paper.

CHEAP TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—BROUGHAM by King & Co., Long Acre and BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING, Rs. 550, or separately Rs. 400 and Rs. 200 respectively. Apply to E. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING, 5 years, 15-2 high, with black points, sound, a pleasant hack and good fencer, up to 15 stone, goes in all harness. Price Rs. 900. Apply to SCOTT and Co., V. S., Girgaum.

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP TONGUES and other Preserved Meats; also AUSTRALIAN CLARET of fine quality, just arrived. Price List on application to WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, FRESH CHEESE in cut and Ground Coffee, 12 Annas per lb. YOKOHAMA Tea in original handsome Packet of 1 lb. each Re. 1-2. S. C. DOSSABHOY & Co., 144 Bazaar Gate.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK, warranted perfect, 10 Annas per tin. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, as Landing, Shipping, and Forwarding Agents of Bombay, have THIS DAY OPENED a BRANCH FIRM at KURRACHEE. GOODS, MERCHANDISE, PARCELS, &c., for the Punjab and the North-West Provinces should be consigned to

JAMES MADDEN & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AFGHANISTAN and the AFGHANS, being a brief history of the country and account of its inhabitants, with special reference to the present crisis and war against Amir Shere Ali Khan, by H. W. BELLEW. Crown 8vo. Price about Rs. 3. Apply to the publishers, Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Co., 188, Fleet Street, London, E. C.

JOHN BLEES,

TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER,
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

THE OFFICES of the INSPECTOR GENERAL of REGISTRATION and STAMPS, REGISTRAR of BOMBAY, SUB-REGISTRAR of the FORT and COLABA, REGISTRAR of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, and MARRIAGE REGISTRAR under Acts XV. of 1865, and III. of 1872, will be REMOVED on 1st March 1879, from the present premises in Elphinstone Circle to Rooms Nos. 17 and 18 on the GROUND FLOOR, SOUTH END, of the NEW HIGH COURT BUILDING.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Inspector General of Registration and Stamps.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., to PROTEST AGAINST the PERMANENT WAY of the WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY being laid on the METRE GAUGE, and more particularly that portion of the line between AHMEDABAD and PAHLUNPUR, which had been sanctioned on the standard 5' 6" gauge, and the immediate construction of which on the standard gauge was assured to them by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, when their memorial on the subject was presented to him in September 1877.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 15th February 1879.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

THE Government of India having APPOINTED a COMMISSION to enquire into and report upon the INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF, the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE INVITE SUGGESTIONS from MERCHANTS respecting the present Tariff Valuations of articles (other than Piece Goods, Twist, or Metals,) which are excessive, or which owing to fluctuation of price or other peculiarity of the article, should be specially noticed.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 14th February 1879.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"BALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.
Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; incomparably superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread- or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Rs. 2, and ....Rs. 3 8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars... „ 3 0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars.................... „ 2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS A DUTY.

INTENDING ASSURERS
BEFORE DECIDING WHERE THEY WILL INSURE

SHOULD compare the Rates and Terms of the leading Offices.

A comparative Table will be supplied on application to

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT, SOLICITORS, RAMPART ROW,
Bombay Agents of the
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
CHANCERY DIVISION.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES' ACT 1862, and in the MATTER of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the JUDGMENTS and DEBTS for CALLS due from the various CONTRIBUTORIES of the abovenamed Corporation under the orders of the High Court of Chancery, dated the 23rd day of December 1867 and the 25th day of July 1871, and other debts will be OFFERED FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in separate lots. The sale will take place at the Offices of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, situate in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the SECOND DAY of APRIL 1879, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A small reserve will be placed on each lot; any lot remaining unsold, after being offered separately, will then be offered for sale in one or more lots. All expenses of transfer, if required, will have to be paid by the purchaser and the amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the sale. A list of the judgments and debts for calls to be offered for sale can be seen on application at the Offices of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Any Contributory applying to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, can settle his liability before the sale.—Dated this 15th day of February 1878.

W. H. HOLYLAND,
44 (late 13), Gresham Street, London, E. C.,
Official Liquidator

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London, E. C.,
Solicitors for the said Official Liquidator.

CAMPAIGNING EQUIPMENT AND FIELD SERVICE KIT.

Specially Manufactured by
THOMAS WHITE OF ALDERSHOT.

TO meet the conditions laid down in Army Circular 1st December 1877, part 3, page 46.

WATERPROOF BAG, containing as follows:—

1 Camp Bedstead.	1 Camp Stool.
1 Fearnought Sack.	1 Lantern, Complete.
1 Light-grey Blanket.	1 Patent Screw Oil Can.
1 Air Pillow.	1 Looking Glass.
1 Down Pillow.	1 Carbon Pocket Filter and 2 extra Tubes.
1 Bath and Case.	1 Canvas Housewife.
1 Tripod and Tray.	1 Canvas Hold-All.
1 Basin.	1 Woollen Night Cap.
1 Bucket.	2 Cholera Belts.

WEIGHT COMPLETE 56 lb.—PRICE Rs. 200 CASH.

WHITE'S REGISTERED GROUND SHEET AND VALISE COMBINED.

WEIGHT 6 lb.—PRICE Rs. 50 CASH.

COMPANY CANTEENS FOR 3 OFFICERS WITH CHARCOAL PANS.

WEIGHT 24 lb.—PRICE Rs. 50 CASH.

The above to be obtained from
KING, KING AND CO.,
4, CHURCH LANE,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 18TH FEB. 1879.

YESTERDAY'S telegrams from London show continued quietness in all markets connected with Bombay, and we have accordingly had another very slow day here.

Consols remain at 96⅛, French Rentes have declined from 112½ to 112¼, and Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at 74½ for Fours and 80 for Fours-and-a-half. Coffee is reported dull, but Mid. Plantation Ceylon is unaltered, while quotations are advanced 1s. 6d. per cwt. for G. O. Native and Mysore. Cocoanut Oil remains as last quoted, and in Seeds the only movement is a rise of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, both to arrive and ex-Warehouse. Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares mark a decline of £1 in Oriental, but others are the same as on Friday last.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported as before, quiet but steady, but the Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely maintained, the sales only reaching 7,000 bales against imports of 13,000 bales. Spot quotations are not altered, but we learn from private sources that Surats to arrive are in some instances 1-16d. per lb. against sellers. From New York yesterday's quotation for ready. Mid. Uplands was again 9⅜ cents, but May shipment was 1·16. lower at 10·03 cents per lb. The receipts show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts.........	34,000	30,000	19,000
Three „ „	51,000	43,000	30,000
Total since 1st Sept.......	3,625,000	3,403,000	3,435,000

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London quoted at 49 13-16d., an advance of 3.16d. per oz., the firmer feeling apparent during the past few days has been well maintained, the Banks have again been more willing sellers than buyers, and rates are again 1-16d. higher. There are still very few Private Bills offering, and sellers in consequence do not seem inclined to believe in the permanency of any present rise. It must be remembered, however, that we are now working at an extremely low level, and one which could scarcely be maintained if there was anything of an export trade doing.

To-day's telegram seems to render the probability of England making a loan of two millions to India much greater, and should it actually be carried out, there would probably be a reduction in Council drafts to make up the amount. This, however, would only mean four lacs a week during the year, or possibly no change might be made in the drawings until the monsoon. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 7½ to 5-16d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight......1s. 7⅞ to 11-16d. „
Credits, 3 „ „ .....1s. 7⅞d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ .....1s. 7 11-16d. „
France 3 „ „ ....2·07 „
Sovereigns each Rs. 12-5

Business has been done in Gold to-day at Rs. 19-7 per tola.

On Calcutta the rate for demand has advanced to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight remains at 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet but fairly steady at :—Fours, Rs. 94⅛ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99⅜.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing to-day, but the market is no worse, and in some few cases a slight advance in prices has again taken place. In Mill shares we notice a recovery of Rs. 50 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Oriental, and Rs. 10 in Morarjee Goculdass, whilst Dhurrumsey are Rs. 10 lower. Colaba Land Co. are Rs. 10 higher, Port Cannings Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent lower, closing at Rs. 652½.

COTTON.—The transactions for export to-day have been quite insignificant, sellers on the one hand showing no disposition to accept lower prices, whilst buyers, in the face of the less favourable advices from Home, are unable to pay current figures. From up-country we still hear of very high prices being paid, and it seems unlikely that rates will break down until the month's deliveries are covered, after which, however, we should expect to see a material decline. We now quote :—

F. G. F. Hingunghaut, ready ....Rs. 208 per Candy
Good Ginned Broach March.............. 203 „
Good Oomra „ .... 188 „
F. G. F. „ „ .... 181 „
G. F. „ „ .... 176 „

SEEDS remain without special movement.

FREIGHTS are very quiet with but little doing. For Liverpool by steamer we quote 23s. 9d. to 25s. and by sail 23s. 9d. per ton. For the Mediterranean ports 35s. is the quotation, but for Venice and Trieste the regular lines have put up their quotations to 37s. 6d. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS—For Grey Goods a slightly better feeling is apparent, and although as yet there is nothing approaching activity apparent, the tone is decidedly more cheerful. For Bleached Cloths the demand continues comparatively good, and prices, if anything, tend in favour of sellers. Local made goods are still very depressed and difficult to move.

COALS are unchanged in every way.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	652½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	5,000	all	15 p.s*	740
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	190

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,050
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	650
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	15 p.s*	50
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	80 p.s*	700
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	305
Empress S. and W. Co. ..	700	500	400	..	375
Fleming S. and W. Co. ..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	15
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	690
Hindustan S. & W. Co. ..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	660
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	500
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	650
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	450
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	400
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,000
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co. ..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	15
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	925
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	825
Mazagon S. and W. Co. ..	2,000	5,000	..	..	145
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	500
Neriad S. and W. Co. ..	400	1,000	all	—	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	5
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	595
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	300
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	400
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	500

* For Share or the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,600
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all		300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	560	500	300	36 p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company......	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	...	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	6 all	62½ p.s.	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,00.	250	all	p. ct	190

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP BLAIRGOWRIE, 1,550 tons, Captain S. Dark, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE BARQUE CORINGA, 771 tons, Captain W. S. Josselyn, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE BARQUE MARIAN NEIL, 406 tons, Captain C. Milhaus, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 3rd Jan., with a cargo of 8,031 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. PEKIN, 2,098 tons, Captain W. Woolcott, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with the China Mails and the following passengers :—From Shanghai, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Focke and infant. From Yokohama to Southampton, Mr. W. B. Wright and child, and Mrs. Griffin and two children. From Hongkong to Southampton, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. Phillips, and Mr. Brown. From Singapore, Mr. Sameon, Mr. F. O. Lobo. From Singapore to Melbourne, Mr. F. G. Collins. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai—130 boxes silver, 35 boxes specie, and 6 packages silk. From Hongkong—190 packages tea, 20 cases vermillion, 24 packages sundries, 49 cases silk piece goods, 3 boxes cigars, 91 cases cassia, 1 box silver ware, 1 box gold coins, 2 boxes pearls, 4 boxes gold leaves, 40 boxes specie, 7 cases munsel, 68 packages silk, 22 bundles nets, 574 packages chinaware, 1,336 bags sugar, 260 packages sugar candy, 171 cases glass bangles, 26 cases umbrellas, 2 cases white copper, 6 cases glass beads, 2,000 jars, and 2 cases piece goods. From Singapore—3 cases cigars, 1 package goods, 1 package specie, and 5 cases cayaputtee oil. From Calcutta—30 bags soogeemuttee.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. THIBET, 1,671 tons, Captain J. H. Torback, sailed yesterday for China with the China Mails, and a cargo of 1,497½ chests opium, 2,239 bales twist, 574 bales cotton and general. She carried the following passengers :—Miss Waterfield, Mr. Horden, and Mr. T. Hamlyn.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	H M S Crocodile (s).	Doughty	Portsmouth, Jan 16.
	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Shanghai, Jan 25.
	Australia (s)	Bozoni	Genoa, Jan 27.
	Marion Neil	Milhans	Mauritius, Jan 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Thibet (s)	Torback.........	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Blairgowrie, Dark, to Calcutta.
Barque Coringa, Josselyn, to Akyab.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pekin, to Southampton.
Steamer Oriental, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—40 cases stout, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 41 kegs iron rose nail and 1 case hardware, Rujaballly Jewabhoy ; 5 cases cotton ball thread and 2 casks hardware, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy ; 18 bars cast steel and 1 cask iron tacks, Mamedally Habutbhoy.

Benarty s—32 packages hardware and 3 packages iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Presnitz s—10 cases port and 10 cases sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Venetia s—4 cases playing cards, John S Elmore and Co ; 100 cases yellow metal sheets, David Sassoon and Co.

Buckinghamshire s—13,776 iron bars, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Omiara—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Coringa—250 barrels rosin, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—125 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—409 cwts bones, Tarmahamed Hajee Hassum ; 56 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 428 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum ; 9 bales wool, Govindjee Tulluckchund : 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Bellona s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 107 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—104 cwts ginger, Treecomdass Lawjee ; 110 bales hemp, George Teil and Co.

Estepona s—13 cwts E teeth, Visram Treekmany.

Pekin s—374 packages coffee and 575 packages ginger, P and O Co ; 4,000½ cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—300 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.

Marina s—260 cwts B horns, Hassum Noor Mahamed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Macedonia s—72 bales wool, F Sanquet and Co ; 250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Diana s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Diana s—300 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Venetia s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FRO GENOA.

Macedonia s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—13 chests opium, Soorujmull Buldewdass ; 8 chests opium, Hurdyal Kadarmull, 10 chests opium, Nepechund Nowrungroy ; 42 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 16 chests opium, Hajee Essa Elliss : 50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 8 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—5½ chests opium, Budridass Shreekison ; 8 chests opium, Tezpall Nursingdass ; 22 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co : 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 13½ chests opium, Mugonlall Purbhoodass ; 10 chests opium, Mugonlall Venechund ; 12 chests opium, Sewpursad Ramnarayen ; 3 chests opium, Goolabroy Mungalchund ; 18 chests opium, Kondunmull Suravugee ; 6 chests opium, Ramnaron Moorlidhur.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th February 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·832
Temperature of the Air .... 75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 67·2
Dew Point .... 62·7
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·648
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)...... 82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... 66·3
General Direction of Wind ......N, E, ESE, WNW, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.......................... 171

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 15.)

Mr A R Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, British Burma, is appointed Personal Assistant to Major C W Street, on special duty in Siam.

Mr R M Dane, C S, Officiating Senior Attache, Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Lieut Ramsay, Junior Attache, Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Senior Attache.

The following Regimental Orders, issued by the Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, are confirmed :—Lieut Masters, 1st Foot, a Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain G R Peart, 2nd-in-Command. Lieut Orr, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant to the left half Battalion, on detachment at Hotee Mardan.

Surgeon J H Newman, Medical Officer of the Marwar Political Agency, is appointed to the medical charge of the Mhairwara Battalion.

The services of Colonel Pearse, Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division in Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr Robertson, Officiating Political Assistant, and Assistant Political Agent at Busrah, has passed the examination prescribed for Officers employed in the Political Department.

Captain C B Euan Smith, C S I, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and 1st Assistant to Resident at Hyderabad, has passed the examination prescribed for Officers employed in the Political Department.

Mr Sandell is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Assam.

Mr L G Hynes is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 14th February 1879.

The name of the undermentioned Officer is placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified :—Major H Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels in room of Lieut-General (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) T A Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

The following promotion is made :—Captain Greenaway, Bengal General List, Infantry, to be Major.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain : Lieut B Channer, and Lieut J L Aberigh-Mackay, Bengal Staff Corps, 13th Feb.

Captain Colquhoun, R A, Commissary of Ordnance 2nd Class, to Officiate as Commissary of Ordnance 1st Class, vice Major Fyre, on furlough.

Captain Bazett, R A, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India: Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) Marquis, private affairs, for two years. Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) Lamb, Commandant 11th N I, urgent private affairs, for three months.

Lieut-Col Lambert, Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, Punjab, urgent private affairs, for six months

Major Clementi, Deputy Judge Advocate, for two years

Captain Senior, Wing Officer 34th N I, private affairs, for two years

Surgeon-Major Caldwell, Medical Officer 27th N I, medical certificate, for eighteen months.

Surgeon-Major Cookson, Medical Officer, 22nd N I, private affairs, for six months.

Surgeon Battersby, medical certificate, for one year.

Major Havelock, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave of absence in India for four months on private affairs.

Lieut Orr, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave of absence for six months to study the Native languages.

The services of Captain F Mascall, R E, are replaced at the disposal of H E, the Commander-in-Chief.

Major Trail, R E, Examiner of Accounts, Western System of State Railways, and of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab and posted as Examiner of Accounts, in succession to Colonel Davidson, R E.

Mr A Higgins, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Punjab, to officiate as Examiner.

The services of Lieut-Colonel Limond, R E, Superintending Engineer, Military Works Branch, are temporarily placed at the disposal of Military Department for Field service.

The services of Lieut Scott, R E, Executive Engineer, Assistant Director of State Railways, Western System, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for Field service.

The Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Major Murray, Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, to officiate as Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Merwarra, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut-Col Williams, transferred to Assam.

Mr Elliott, Assistant Engineer, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that all Native Commissioned Medical Officers are permitted to subscribe to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund.

2 Any such Officer now in the service, who may elect to subscribe to the Fund, will be required to declare his intention of doing so before the 1st July 1879, and to pay up his donations and subscriptions with interest from the date of the institution of the Fund or of his entering the service, whichever is later.

3 Every Native Commissioned Medical Officer entering the service after the date of this order, will be required to declare his intention of joining the Fund or not, within three months from the date of his taking up his appointment in India. No subsequent change in this election will be allowed.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North Western Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 15.)

Mr. Pears, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Meerut, furlough to Europe for six months.

Mr. Boutflower, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, seven months' fourlough.

Mr. Moore, Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapur, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Aligarh.

Mr. Dale, Joint Magistrate, Mirzapore, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapur.

Surgeon R H Robinson to the charge of the Civil medical duties of the station of Banda.

Mr. Griffith, Inspector-General of Schools, to be Director to Public Instruction, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. List, Executive Engineer, Bijnor district, is granted six months' leave on private affairs.

Mr Jones, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, N W Provinces, is posted to the fourth circle of Irrigation.

Mr. Lawder, Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, is granted furlough on private affairs for twelve months.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th February 1879.

1 With reference to Regimental Orders of the 11th instant, Para 1, the Full Dress, Rehearsal Parade therein ordered for Friday morning next, at 6-30 A M, will take place on the General Parade Ground, and the Corps will assemble accordingly in front of the Gymkhana Pavilion.

2 The Commandant trusts that every member of the Corps, who purposes being present at the General's Inspection on the following (Saturday) evening, will make an effort to attend the "Friday morning's" Parade also ; and that Heads of Departments Officers and Establishments, will be so good as to grant the necessary leave to enable members to attend both parades.

3 Regimental Orders of the 20th January 1879 are republished.

(1) It is notified for General information that Saturday the 22nd February has been fixed by the Brigadier General Commanding the District as the date upon which the annual Inspection of the Corps will be taken by him on the General Parade Ground.

(2) For this inspection the Regiment will parade in Full Dress, with Helmets, Arms and accoutrements and will fall in at 4 P M in front of the Gymkhana Pavilion on the above date.

(3) Twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on this Parade and members are accordingly requested to remove the Service Ammunition from their pouches before coming on the ground.

(4) With reference to the above the following Extract from the Vol Regs is published, para 288—

"Every available Officer and Member belonging to the Corps must be present at this parade. Those who are unavoidably prevented from attending should previously apply for the Commanding Officers permission to be absent. Where the reason assigned for the application is not satisfactory leave will be refused. In case of sickness a Medical Certificate will be furnished. Leave of absence granted will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspecting General Officer."

289 "Officers and Members absent from the Annual Inspection without leave will be ineligible for Capitation Grant."

(5) The Commandant trusts that Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Members will make every effort in their power to be present at this the Second General Inspection.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon..............................21st, 8h. 54·3m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 19	English Mail expected.	6 28	6 0	10 23 m 11 0 a	4 36 m 4 31 a
Th. 20	......	6 29	6 1	1 3 m 1 32 a	5 10 m 5 9 a
Fri. 21	...	6 27	6 1	11 40 m 11 59 a	5 43 m 5 43 a
Sat. 22	......	6 26	6 2	0 10 m	6 10 m 6 14 a
Sun. 23	Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.	6 25	6 2	0 27 m 0 45 a	6 40 m 6 46 a
Mon. 24	St. Mathias.	6 25	6 2	0 54 m 1 16 a	7 7 m 7 16 a
Tues. 25	Shrove Tuesday.	6 24	6 3	1 19 m 1 46 a	7 33 m 7 44 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BILLIARDS,
TEMPLE BAR ! TEMPLE BAR !
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

MR. SHORTER will give MR. BRIDGER 500 in 1,000, Spot Stroke being barred. The performance will close with Mr. Herbert Roberts giving his wonderful Fancy Strokes.
Play to commence at 9 p. m.
ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
TEMPLE BAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

MARSLAND—MENESSE—February 18th, at St. Thomas Cathedral, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., J. J. Marsland, eldest son of R. Marsland, Esq., of Melbourne, to Emily Menesse, eldest daughter of Alex. Menesse, Esq , Freight Broker, Bombay. Australian papers please copy.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1879.

LORD NAPIER must have been summoned home as soon as the Ministry received the first telegram of bad news from Natal, or he could not have already reached London. This fact shows that, notwithstanding the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the confidence of the Ministry in Lord Chelmsford had been grievously shaken. It is now certain that affairs in Natal were not in such a desperate state as many persons in England and India were at first inclined to believe ; and we do not suppose Lord Napier will now be asked to go out and supersede Lord Chelmsford. It is possible, and even probable, that the latter General may have blundered ; but in any case we doubt the expediency of replacing him by a veteran like Lord Napier. A younger man is wanted for the rough work of fighting the Zulus.

VARIOUS explanations have been suggested of the novel financial transaction between England and India, by which the former country covenants to lend India £2,000,000 for a certain time without interest. The amount is so small that it must be intended for a specific purpose. Some persons suppose that the loan is meant to cover the cost of the Afghan war ; others, but this idea is shown to be unfounded by the appointment of Mr. Hope's Commission, that the Government of India has promised to abolish the cotton import duties at once on getting a loan sufficient to cover the consequent loss of revenue for three years. Our own impression is that the money is wanted to restore for the time the balance of the Indian Exchequer, and enable Sir John Strachey to boast that he has funds in hand wherewith to meet the expenditure on the Afghan campaign. The low rate of exchange during the greater portion of the current financial year has prevented the Secretary of State from drawing the full amount of the Home Charges. For some weeks there were no Council drafts sold at all, in other weeks a smaller amount than the average provided for in the Budget was sold ; and at the present moment, though the drafts have lately been increased, India's obligations to England for this year are very far from having been liquidated. At the end of next month, when the financial year closes, it is probable that the balance remaining due by India will not be far short of two millions sterling ; and we think it likely that the Home Government has agreed to keep this balance outstanding, while India pays the cost of the Afghan war, and to recover it hereafter when exchange improves. If this view of the case be correct, the transaction may be regarded as a speculation for a rise in exchange ; but India of course benefits by the arrangement to the extent of having no interest to pay on a loan of two millions.

THERE are few questions connected with the government of India of more importance than the manner in which the candidates for the Civil Service should be selected and the selected candidates trained for the service in India. The Civil Service Commissioners have announced that a competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service will be held on the 17th June next and the following days. Candidates must be above 17 and under 19 years of age on the 1st of that month. The old limits for the candidates were 17 and 22, and in reducing the maximum to 19 Lord Salisbury chose to go against the opinion of the Indian Government, Lord Northbrook, and the Master of Balliol. The effect of this lowering of the age will, we feel certain, be to lower the intellectual standard of the Indian Civil Service. It will bring about a system of cramming among boys of 15 and 16, with the result that their ordinary school education will be sacrificed to preparation for the Indian Civil Service. Boys will be prepared by crammers for the Indian examinations at an age when they should be receiving a good general education at school. If there is one thing more than another which is desirable in an Indian civilian, it is broadness and comprehensiveness of view, largeness of mind, and freedom from narrow technicalities and intellectual priggishness. The way to secure men of this stamp is not by stopping a boy's general education at 16 and preparing him for a competitive examination which he must pass at 19, and then confining his attention for two years to the preparation for a profession of a very special character. The lowering of the ages will virtually debar the graduates of our Indian and the Scotch Universities from competing, and it will prevent a young man from taking his degree at Oxford and Cambridge before competing for the Indian Civil Service. The best men of 1855 and 1856 would never have entered the service had the then limit of age been 19. Good University men only begin to think of India at the close of their University existence when they have to face an assistant mastership at a public school or the less comfortable prospect of briefless barristerhood.

Lord Salisbury's plan of encouraging the candidates by a bribe of £150 per annum to reside at Oxford or Cambridge will, we fear, prove a failure. The position of the Indian Civil Servant at these places will be a peculiar one, and one fraught with danger. There will be no stimulus for him to work, for he will already have won his position in life. The temptations for him to be idle will be numerous. It is true that he will have to work for certain examinations, but they will be held outside of the University. The scheme invented by the Civil Service Commissioners for the preparation of the selected candidates has a definite advantage over most schemes—it contains a large amount of good sense. The candidates are required to learn the things most likely to be useful to them, and they have their minds constantly directed to the country where they are going to serve. One of the best features of the scheme was the compulsory attendance at English courts of every grade. Of course a few hours' daily attendance at a law court will not teach a man law, but it will show him how justice is administered in England, and, what is more important, it will teach him *the spirit* in which English trials are conducted. Now, a University town cannot offer sufficient opportunities of seeing the system of English law in practical operation : London alone can offer what is wanted in this respect. A great deal has been said about the social advantages of a residence at Oxford and Cambridge. We do not underrate them, but we think they may be too dearly purchased, and we consider 12,000*l.* a year a high sum for the ryot to pay in order that young men preparing for the Indian Civil Service should enjoy those social advantages.

In the new scheme of subjects and the distribution of marks a desperate attempt has been made to crush "cramming," but we fear the attempt will not be quite successful. A great deal that is vague and foolish has been of late said and written about "cramming." The reason that "crammers" have been successful is due to the absence of thorough scientific teaching in our great English schools. The competitive examinations have pointed out the weakest points in the present public school system—their failure to teach English history or literature and natural sciences. What a crammer does is to direct his pupils' reading both as to original texts and modern criticism and to test his knowledge periodically by sets of questions, the answer to each of which is virtually a short essay. It would vastly improve the teaching of our Indian colleges if a little cram of this nature were introduced into their method of preparing pupils, which at present is only a feeble imitation of the University professorial type of lecturing. In the branches of knowledge in which the Indian Civil Service examinations will take place English composition properly stands first, and for it 300 marks are allotted. Formerly 500 used to be the maximum assigned. History of England, including a period selected by the candidate, and English literature, including a period selected by the candidate, have each 800 marks allotted to them. Formerly 1,000 used to be the maximum assigned for English literature and history. Composition, we think, ought to rank higher, but in lowering the marks for English literature and English history the Commissioners have acted wisely, for it is in these last there is the greatest danger of pernicious cram. In the plan adopted by the Commissioners the Syndicate of our own University might find a useful hint. A candidate is required to have a general knowledge of English literature and history, but he must have a more thorough knowledge of a certain period which he is allowed to select. In history, if he chooses the Tudor Period A.D. 1485—1603, he is advised to read Hallam's Constitutional History of England, Macaulay's History of England. For the B A degree in the Bombay University a student is expected to know "History of India in the "16th, 17th, and 18th centuries down to the "overthrow of the Peshwa. One paper—"Elphinstone's History of India ; Mill's History of British India." Besides this he is also expected to know the "*History of* "*England*, from the Restoration to the "passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two "papers—one on the political history and one on "the history of institutions, literature and "science." The Syndicate are discreet in not naming the books which ought to be read in order to have any useful knowledge of this period. They are Hallam's Constitutional History of England, Macaulay's History of England, Ranke's History of England, Lord Stanhope's History, Sir J. E. May's Constitutional History, Massey's Reign of George III, Lecky's History of England in the XVIII. Century. Matthew Arnold in his preface to a new edition of Johnson's Lives of the Poets justly remarks—"Life is short, and our faculties of "attention and of recollection are limited ; in "education we proceed as if our life were end-"less and our powers of attention and recollec-"tion inexhaustible."

Natural science is included in the list of subjects. It is no doubt a subject in which a little knowledge is easily acquired, but an examiner with any skill or discrimination ought to be able to take such smattering at its proper value. After all a little general knowledge of natural science is better than none at all, and to an Indian Civil Servant a little knowledge of natural science may often prove most useful. It is a mistake to include "elements of political economy" in the list of subjects. India has already suffered severely from her rulers knowing only a smattering of political economy. For Greek a maximum of 600 and for Latin 800 marks have been assigned, for Sanskrit and Arabic 500. Now, considering the intrinsic value of Sanskrit and Arabic as subjects of study, the amount of industry necessary to acquire a competent knowledge of them and the usefulness of that knowledge to an Indian Civil Servant, we think that the Indian classics ought to have been placed on an equal footing in relation to their European sisters as regards the maximum number of marks obtainable in them. The teaching of Sanskrit has been introduced into the City of London School, and the head master has found it a useful aid to those preparing Greek and Latin for the Universities. Before a man knows anything of Comparative Philology he must have acquired a knowledge of the elements of Sanskrit.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GRANT.

IN the forenoon of yesterday General Grant, Mr. Borie, Colonel Fred. Grant, and the American Consul (Mr. Farnham), drove through the bazaar, stopping at a diamond merchant's to inspect a variety of rich native jewellery and precious stones. The party then drove into the Fort and paid a visit to Monsr. Vouillon at the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. During the latter part of the day there were many callers at Government House, and soon after 5 o'clock General and Mrs. Grant and party drove to the Bori Bandar Station to take train for Jubbulpur and Allahabad, *en route* to Calcutta. A large number of people assembled to wish the General "God speed," amongst whom were Mr. Farnham, U. S. Consul, Dr. Doolittle, Major Cooke-Collis, Mr. Barnett (Agent, G. I. P. Railway), Mr. Grant (Municipal Commissioner), Mr. N. Oliver, Rev. Mr. Osborn, Captain Herrman, Captain Higgins, Captain Crockett, &c. &c. The General and party were accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, and Captain Frith, A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor. Before leaving General Grant reiterated to Mr. Gibbs his regret at not having met Sir Richard Temple, and the pleasure he had derived from his visit to Bombay and his hospitable reception. Mr. Farnham informed General Grant that all the American shipmasters in port, with their wives and families, were in attendance at the station, and desired to be introduced, when the General expressed himself very much pleased at this mark of respect from his fellow-countrymen and country-women. After the American Consul had introduced the party, inclusive of the Rev. Mr. Osborn, an American Missionary, General Grant remained for some time in conversation with the ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Grant also desired the American Consul to express to the American ladies present her kindest regards. When the moment came for parting, the General remarked to several present the deep gratification his visit to Bombay had afforded him.

As the train moved out of the station, Mr. Farnham called for three cheers, and one more, for General Grant, which met with a hearty response from all present.

There was a guard of honour in attendance at the station and a salute was fired on the General's departure.

THE SECOND BAZAR VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, ALI MUSJID, FEB. 7.

THE political officers, to whom is entrusted the management of affairs on our North-West Frontier, and whose insight into the peculiarities of Afridi modes of thought enables them to deal with our troublesome neighbours with so much tact and perspicacity, having come to the conclusion that the first expedition to the Bazar Valley was not wholly a success, and that it would be advisable, having now an Afghan War on our hands, to rouse the inhabitants of the country, through which passes the line of communication of Sir Sam Browne's Army, to a sense of our power by blowing up their towers, and by penetrating, if possible, to the hitherto unexplored and unsurveyed Barah Valley, it was decided, permission having with some difficulty been obtained from the Indian Government, to organise a combined expedition from Jamrud, Ali Musjid, and Basawal to complete what had previously been left undone. Accordingly a column under Brigadier General Blyth, consisting of two squadrons 13th B. L., 200 men 5th Fusiliers, 200 25th K. O. B., 300 24th P. N. I., two R. H. A. guns on elephants, two mountain guns, and a half company of Madras Sappers and Miners marched from Jamrud on the 25th ultimo ; a column under Brigadier General Appleyard, consisting of 200 men, 51st L. I, 200 5th Goorkhas, 300 Mhairwara Battalion, a half company Madras Sappers and Miners, with two mountain guns and 300 6th N. I. from Landi Kotal, marched from Ali Musjid on the 25th ultimo, and on the same day a column under Brigadier General Tytler, V. C., consisting of half a troop Guides Cavalry, 100 men Rifle Brigade, 300 17th Foot, 200 45th Sikh, 200 2nd Goorkhas and 200 27th P. N. I. with two mountain guns marched from Basawal. The whole expedition was under the command of Lieut. General Maude, V. C., C. B., Commanding 2nd Division P. V. F. F., and Capt. Tucker accompanied him as political adviser. Of these three columns the two former were to meet at a village called Boorj, where it was considered necessary to blow up some towers, and to join the 3rd column from Basawal in the Bazar Valley, whence the country was to be explored in the direction of the Barah Valley. Beyond blowing up towers in various villages supposed to harbour dangerous characters, the expedition, though on a large scale, entered the country with avowedly peaceful intentions, and the inhabitants were not to be molested in any way unless they provoked our troops by defending their homesteads. In fact, like the Irishman at the fair, we were going to drag our coats behind us through the Afridi territory, but unless any ill-disposed inhabitant trod on our tails there was no intention of committing a breach of the peace. The route of the Jamrud column lay along the bed of the Khyber stream past the village of Kadam ; quitting the bed of the stream somewhere near its junction with the Bazar Valley stream a halt was made for the night amongst the hills after a march of about 10 miles. Nothing occurred during the night to disturb the tranquility of the camp. On the following morning soon after daybreak the column advanced, in a westerly direction, and striking into the route followed by the former expedition, marched up the Bazar Valley river, past the friendly village of Chura (whose towers were for some reason left untouched), and camped for the night in the bed of the stream. The camp was fired into during the night from a hill above the picquets on the right bank and an artillery officer's horse was unfortunately killed ; a commissariat mule was also shot. On the following morning, the 26th ult., the column, with the exception of the baggage train which marched direct to the camping ground for the ensuing night, struck across country in a north-westerly direction to the village of Boorj. Here a junction was effected with General Appleyard's column from Ali Musjid which had passed the previous night at a village called Korumna where some eight or nine towers were successfully destroyed ; the ferocious inhabitants, who had on a previous occasion received with friendship a reconnaissance from Ali Musjid, met the troops on their approach full of peace and good will, looked on with their women and children while their towers were hoisted into mid-air for them, and then quietly returned to gaze on the ruin wrought by the hands of the pitiless Madras Sapper. However, their winter stores were spared as a reward for their good behaviour, and beyond the destruction of their towers and the trampling of their crops, no damage was done. At Boorj a halt was made for two hours while more towers were lifted, and then the two Brigades, that under General Blyth in advance, marched together about 10 miles to Cheena (a village in the Bazar Valley destroyed by our troops on the former expedition), striking again into the Bazar Valley close to the village of Walai, the camping ground of the troops on that occasion.

It may be as well here to explain that the existing maps of this part of the country are quite incorrect ; no European having ever or at all events recently penetrated into this district ; the details have been filled in from reports of natives and distant observation ; one successful result of this expedition has been that an accurate survey of the country between the Khyber and Bazar Valleys has been completed. There is now no doubt that the head waters of the Barah stream as represented in the present map are really the sources of the Bazar Valley stream, which, making its way through what is shown as a range of hills, joins lower down the Khyber stream ; the sources of the Barah stream are found further to the south and it flows into the channel shown in the map about 10 miles west of our frontier. A range of hills running about east and west separates the two streams.

The camp on the night of the 26th was placed too near a range of hills, and our Zakka Kheyl friends, thinking perhaps that our force was rather large for a friendly reconnoitring party, opened fire at nightfall on us from above ; for two hours there was a considerable amount of firing principally from our own picquets, who were perhaps a trifle too eager to reply to the Afridi challenge, but at last it died out and the camp was only disturbed during the remainder of the night by an occasional shot from our own sentries. In the morning it was found that a sergeant of the 25th had been shot, and that the enemy, as they were now considered, had sustained some losses. On the 27th a reconnaissance was made to the S.E. by a small party of the 51st L. I. and the 2nd Goorkhas without much result, while the rest of the troops moved their camp to a spot on the opposite side of the valley which did not afford such facilities for approach to the disturbers of our rest. General Tytler's Brigade also came into camp, having accomplished their march without difficulty except such as the almost impassable nature of the route traversed presented. There was again a considerable amount of indiscriminate firing during the early part of this night, but as far as could be judged without much result on either side. The camp being now pitched at sufficient distance from any ground that would cover the enemy's approach, they kept at a respectful distance, and only fired apparently with the intention of drawing the fire of our picquets.

On the following morning, the 28th January, it was decided to make a reconnaissance in force in the direction of the Barah Valley, the route to which lay through the gorge at the western end of the Bazar basin. General Tytler's Brigade was selected for this duty, and a Brigade under Colonel Macintire, V. C., commanding 2nd Goorkhas, took a position at the end of the valley to hold the gorge and secure the retreat of the reconnoitring party.

The Zakka Kheyl had collected in considerable numbers with the intention of forcibly opposing our advance towards their stronghold, and with all our peaceable intentions it was found necessary to use force in order to carry out the reconnaissance. From every hill within range, from every spot that afforded cover, an almost invisible enemy harassed and checked the advance of our troops, which from the nature of the ground and the necessity of crowning each height in succession was necessarily slow. Luckily the enemy's fire was not remarkable for accuracy, or we should probably have had to deplore more casualties than were actually incurred. Lieut. Holmes, 45th Sikhs, was wounded, a sepoy of the 2nd Goorkhas was killed, and there were several other minor casualties. At 3 p. m. we were still more than 1,000 yards from the ridge overlooking or supposed to overlook the Barah Valley, and as the Afridis still continue to oppose our advance with unabated vigour and increasing numbers, and the ground yet to be traversed offered increased facilities to their resistance, it was decided, at all events for this day, to give up the enterprise. The Afridis followed up every step of the retreat, which was purposely conducted in the most leisurely manner, but kept at a respectful distance from our mountain guns and Martini-Henry rifles. The rear guard reached camp a little before nightfall, and the enemy probably being well tired out by the day's proceedings, our night was comparatively undisturbed.

During the day a convoy of camels was sent in to Ali Musjid to bring out eight days' provisions for the force. On the 29th about 50 sowars of the 13th Bengal Lancers made a rapid advance in the direction taken by the reconnoitring party of the previous day and succeeded with the loss of one horse in pushing through enemy's parties who, as before, swarmed in every direction, to a point slightly in advance of that reached by General Tytler's force. The same day 100 of the 25th K. O. B. and a small force under Colonel Thompson, Commanding 6th N.I., consisting of about 100 of the 2nd Goorkhas, 200 of the 24th N. I., with some Sappers and Miners, marched out to the western end of the valley and blew up the towers of small villages, afterwards skirmishing over the low hills on the south side. There was a considerable amount of peppering on both sides and a few casualties (one Goorkha killed) on ours. It is almost always impossible to tell what losses may be sustained by an enemy such as the Afridis, fighting amongst their own hills. They with very rare exceptions succeed in carrying off their dead, and though it was reported in camp, on the authority of the messengers sent to them, that they had lost 21 killed on the previous day and 19 on this, we certainly found no traces to confirm the report. Rain fell for the first time in these parts since the commencement of operations during the afternoon of this day ; the fall, however, though evidently heavy on the surrounding hills, was scarcely sufficient to lay the dust of our camp in the middle of the valley. Rain is evidently wanted sadly in these valleys. The young wheat which is here and there to be seen near the villages is dying off and turning yellow from the continued drought, and even without taking into consideration the damage that has been done by our operations, the tribes that depend for food on their own grain crops will have little enough to live on this year, unless abundant rain falls during the next few weeks.

Lieutenant Spragge, 51st L. I., who was in charge of a signalling party on a hill not far from camp during the morning, had a narrow escape ; he had wandered away from his escort a short distance with his orderly, a Pathan of the 24th N. I., when a couple of reports within 100 yards of him followed by the whiz of a couple of bullets not far from his head warned him that it would be as well not to leave his escort too far behind. His orderly behaved splendidly, made after the scoundrels without a moment's hesitation, though they loaded again and let drive at him, and he and Lieut. Spragge, and the escort who had come up on hearing the firing between them, put an effectual stop to any further enterprise of that description on the part of those two Afridis.

And while on the subject of plucky behaviour, a word should be said for the sowars of the 13th Bengal Lancers who daily escorted the runner with the letter-bag into Jamrud, except, that is, when the runner dropped his bag—a mishap which occurred on the 30th when he got into a warm corner. Day after day did these two or three sowars run the gauntlet of scores of hillmen through the passes to Jamrud, a distance of some 25 miles, and only once on the occasion above referred to did they fail in accomplishing their duty. When coming out on the 31st one of them was killed with his horse, but even then the others succeeded in bringing the mails through, and rescued the body of their comrade.

On the 30th, it was rumoured that the Chiefs of the Zakka Kheyls were inclined to come in and treat for peace ; a considerable number of Afridis held a meeting at the far end of the valley, where we could see them assembled in considerable numbers, and messengers were sent to explain to them our pacific intentions, but that day they did not see their way clearly. On the 31st peace again reigned in camp, and the hillmen still continued to hold their parliament and endeavour to fathom our intentions, but still they failed to comprehend how our intentions could be peaceful if we went about blowing up their towers and so on. But on the following day about 2 p. m. their peace-at-any-price party had evidently obtained a majority and two of the Chiefs came in. They looked nervous and uncomfortable, and unable to comprehend the curiosity of Thomas Atkins who, of course, looked upon them as fair subjects for close inspection, but their *sangfroid* never forsook them even when the 25th pipers began to play close behind them. They brought in a flock of sheep which were purchased by the Commissariat and were very welcome, as by this time we were on half-rations of meat, it being uncertain how long we should remain out, and the convoy which returned on the 31st had only brought in a limited supply ; also four half-starved camels which, as they admitted, some of their *budmashes* had stolen from our convoys. The 2nd February passed quietly, except that in the early morning a sepoy of the 24th N.I., who was on picquet, was accidentally shot by one of our own sentries ; and during the day our grass-cutters were fired on by some of the hillmen who had not been informed that a truce was on. Terms of some kind were agreed to and in the evening we got our orders to march at daybreak. On the morning of the 3rd General Tytler's Brigade moved off at 6 a. m., taking a route through the hills in a northerly direction for Daka, and the remainder of the force soon afterwards marched down the Bazar Valley, *en route* for Ali Musjid, whence the Jamrud force was to return *via* the Khyber Pass. A sort of rear guard of Afridis followed us all the way down the valley, evidently to see us safe off the premises, but not a shot was fired during the whole of retirement. The force camped for the night about a mile beyond Chura, and on the following day both Brigades reached their respective destinations without further event or mishap. Heavy rain fell towards the evening and during the night, but, notwithstanding the discomfort, finding oneself back in camp felt almost like a return home, and the sight in the morning of snow-covered peaks in the direction of the Bazar Valley was sufficient to make even Jamrud appear a paradise.

So ended the second Bazar expedition, which may fairly be said to have been better managed in most respects than the former one. The weather has been perfect, the days warm, and the nights not colder than must always be expected at this season ; and barring the slight deficiency of meat for the European troops for a few days, the Commissariat arrangements have been successful ; but if it is asked what we have accomplished by our expedition, the answer is scarcely so satisfactory. We have added slightly to our topographical knowledge of the country and that is all. We cannot be said to have impressed the inhabitants with a sense of our power, for we failed to penetrate to the point we wished, and we cannot be said to have gained much by blowing those unfortunate towers. A great military authority recently wrote—"The punishing of such people" (*i. e.*, inhabitants of these hills) "by burning their villages and crops can only increase the number of those whose condition is altogether desperate." A raid of this kind cannot ensure pacification and must produce irritation. However, let us hope that the results may be satisfactory and let us thank our stars, remembering the limited time that was allowed for the expedition, that we did not commit ourselves too far with the masses of hillmen that collected to oppose us, and that we were able to effect a dignified retreat.

THE 57TH REGIMENT FOR THE CAPE

AT a special parade at Colombo ordered for the whole of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel C.M. Clarke, on Feb. 12, he addressed the "Old Die Hards" as follows :—

"Brother Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the 57th Regiment,—I wish to say a few words to you concerning the news which has already been conveyed to you,—the honour of being one of the regiments in reinforcement for active service at the Cape. I strongly hope that on your embarkation, disembarkation at Natal, and in the field, you will acquit yourselves with that steadiness and good bearing that I know well you possess. As the 57th Regiment will be one of the first, if not the first, to arrive at the scene of action, and to go immediately to the front, there to undergo labours which will be both arduous and severe, I confidently trust that by strict obedience to all orders on every occasion, on the conclusion of the war we shall with pride add more honours to the Laurel Wreath we already possess."

These stirring words were received by the men with that enthusiasm characteristic of the gallant sons of Albion. The 57th Regiment were to embark on H. M. Troopship Tamar about the 19th inst. and proceed immediately to Point-de-Galle, to take up the company of the 57th there, disembark a company of the 102nd, and at once steam "off and away" to Natal, Cape Colony.

THE COMMISSION FOR THE CODIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANTIVE LAW.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, 11th February 1879.

WHEREAS it is considered expedient that a Commission should issue to enquire into and consider the provisions of the following Bills—The Negotiable Instruments Bill, the Transfer of Property Bill, the Alluvion Bill, the Master and Servant Bill, the Easements Bill, the Trusts Bill—and to report thereon, and to make such suggestions as to the codification of the substantive law of British India as may seem desirable, the Governor General in Council doth hereby authorize and appoint the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Charles Turner, C. I. E., and the Hon'ble Raymond West to be Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, and, on or before the 1st day of November 1879, to report to the Governor General in Council, under their hands and seals, their opinion on the several points herein submitted for their consideration.

MEDALS FOR THE JOWAKI AFRIDI EXPEDITION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

India Office, London, 16th Jan. 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have had under my consideration in Council your Military Letters Nos. 254 and 255, dated 12th August 1878, the former transmitting correspondence, and the G. O. dated 9th August 1878, issued by your Government in regard to the operations against the Jowaki Afridis in the months of November and December 1877, and the letter recommending the grant of a medal with clasps for "Bori" and "Jamu" to the troops composing respectively the divisions of Brigadier-Generals Ross and Keyes.

2. I have now the satisfaction of expressing to your Lordship the cordial concurrence of Her Majesty's Government in your high appreciation of the services of Brigadier-Generals Ross and Keyes, and in your commendation of the behaviour and endurance of the Officers and men of the forces under their command whilst engaged in operations which, though happily unattended by any great sacrifice of life, were both protracted and trying.

3. I have likewise the pleasure of acquainting you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to comply with the recommendation contained in your Letter No. 255 and has sanctioned the grant of the "India" medal to the troops employed. A clasp, inscribed "Jowaki," will be issued with the medal.

4. Those officers and men who are already in possession of the medal will receive the clasp only.

5. With reference to your suggestion that there should be two clasps in the present instance, I am of opinion that it is not desirable any distinction should be made between the two forces which composed the expedition, the services of both having been of a very similar and equal character.

6. I request you will cause the necessary medal rolls to be forwarded as soon as practicable.—I have, &c.,

CRANBROOK.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BROACH, FEB. 14.

THE Bahadurpur and Chandode line extension of the Guikwar State Railway, better known as the Dabhoi line, will be, as I anticipated in my last letter, completed before the end of the cotton season. It is to be regretted that, although the Dabhoi line is a well paying concern to the Guikwar State, sanction for telegraphic communication on the line has not been accorded, for very large transactions in all kinds of produce are carried on here. As the whole line is studded with mills and factories where these transactions take place hourly in the season, advices only by post are a drawback to trade, and merchants are thereby put to much disadvantage with those of Pallej and Miagaum, who are fortunate to have both rail and telegraph at their service.

I am glad to say that the cotton plants show greater improvement than was anticipated. The quality will make up for the loss in quantity. The general outturn in the Baroda districts, it is believed, will be no less than fourteen annas in a rupee, and the quality is expected to be much better than the yield of the last three years. The ginning mills are now at work in the Baroda districts, and in Broach the factories will commence working steadily by the 1st of March.

Great distress prevails here. Destitute families who have been compelled by sheer starvation to come to Broach for protection are going from house to house begging for a morsel of food. Our Collector, Mr. White, backed up by Mr. Cotton, the chairman of the Municipality, has obtained sanction to spend a balance of Rs. 3,000 which they had in hand as trustees of the late Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Charitable Grain Fund towards relieving the distress. The Municipality have opened a Poor Home, in which they have about 350 inmates, who are fed twice daily under the supervision of Mr. Cotton and the Municipal Secretary. But as their number has of late been daily increasing, the fund, I fear, will not go a long way. With this end in view Mr. Cotton and a public-spirited citizen of Broach, who is always ready to give his disinterested labour to the town, has already applied to the Honorable Mr. Morarjee Goculdass to subscribe something towards the Poor Home out of the Famine Relief Fund, Bombay, and I am glad to say that Mr. Morarjee has granted Rs. 700 to the Broach committee.

In consequence of the several failures of late in Bombay, the money market here has become very tight ; so much so that, although transactions both in kuppas and cotton can be done at low rates in proportion to the ruling market in Bombay, the sellers find it very difficult to dispose of their kuppas. A few transactions have taken place, however, in Baroda kuppas, which has already commenced coming to market in driblets.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, FEB. 15.

THE occasional hot winds at midday, and the bursting forth of the mango groves into abundant blossom and young fruit, betoken the approaching advent of the hot season. The weather, however, at this pleasant station is generally equable, without any great extreme of heat or cold, and the healthiness of the place is exemplified by the numbers of healthy, rosy children of the English community, and the longevity common among those English speaking families who for generations have been located at Hyderabad, and have flourished in the Nizam's service ever since the good old days of Sir Thomas Rumbold, the first British Resident at the Nizam's Court. Lively old ladies and gentlemen of sixty and seventy are many, and veterans of fourscore and upwards are by no means rare.

The *corpore sanum* is nothing without the *mens sana*, and for the attainment of this desirable end schools of all descriptions, both English and Hindustani, are plentiful ; in the city proper there is no lack of Vernacular schools, but most of the establishments for English education are situated in Chadarghat. There is, first, the private college, where the sons of H. E. Sir Salar Jung and other young noblemen are taught under select masters ; then there are the excellent grammar schools for boys and girls, with a well qualified staff of teachers under the able supervision of the Rev. H. Fitzpatrick, the Church of England Chaplain, two boys from which school passed the Matriculation Examination last December ; besides these, there are private English schools, which I need not particularize. There is yet, it seems, ample field for the opening out of a new school, which commenced on the first of this month under the auspices of the Methodist Church ; the curriculum set down is sound, and some thirty boys and girls are in full study under the vigorous superintendence of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Christian.

The Nizam's Railway is working tolerably well in the hands of Government officers, with, I believe, only trifling blunders now and again, which experience will enable them to avoid in future. You are doubtless aware that this Railway is, as a temporary measure, under the supervision of the executive heads of the Dhond and Manmad Railway, to whom was left the organization of establishments. This opportunity has evidently been used to provide for some *protegés* as well as to get rid of some of the bad bargains of the D. and M. Line, by transferring them to the Nizam's line ; this sort of thing is complained of, and it is hoped that when the *pucca* manager, Mr. Dangerfield, arrives, who will feel the responsibility of his charge, a needful reform will be effected.

As the cold season is coming to a close, the Reformed Troops of H. H. are finishing off their annual course of parades and exercises, and while there is, doubtless, much to admire about them, I think it a pity that H. H.'s artillery should not be presented with a few good guns from the Secunderabad Arsenal, for the worn-out, old fashioned cannon which constitute the aforesaid artillery are really very dangerous to both artillerymen and horses when fired off.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1879.

THE public are reminded that no one will be allowed on the course or in the enclosures without a ticket. These will be issued at the published rates on application to Mr. J. S. Maidment up to 2 p.m. on each day of the races.

Tickets will be sold at the different entrances on the days of the Races at the rates published for non-subscribers only.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
10th Feb., 1879. Honorary Secretary.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 20TH FEB. 1879.

THE ARBUTHNOT CUP.—Presented by Lilladhur Kessowjee, Esq., with Rs. 400 added from the Race Fund. A Handicap for Arabs. Names to be sent in by 7-30 a. m. and *non-acceptances* by 5 p. m. the day before the Race. Rs. 15 for not standing the Handicap. Rs. 30 for accepting. Distance 1 Mile.

THE WIND-UP HANDICAP.—For Arabs. Rs. 600 from the Fund. Names to be sent in by 7-30 a. m. and *non-acceptances* by 5 p. m. the day before the Race. Rs. 15 for not standing the Handicap. Rs. 40 for accepting. Distance R. C. and a distance.

THE MERCHANTS' PURSE.—Already subscribed Rs. 545. A Handicap for 2nd class Arabs. Names to be sent in by 7-30 a. m. and *non-acceptances* by 5 p. m. the day before the Race. Rs. 10 for not standing the Handicap. Rs. 30 for accepting. Distance 1¼ Mile.

SELLING RACE.—For Arabs. Rs. 300 from the Fund. Horses entered, to be sold for Rs. 1,200, to carry 10 st. ; 7 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 under this amount. Entrance Rs. 15. Winner to be sold after the Race. Surplus over declared value to go to the Fund. Distance 1 Mile.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.
18th February, 1879.

THE MERCHANTS' PURSE.

The undersigned acknowledges the following subscriptions for the above :—

	Rs.
Messrs. J. P. Watson and Co.	100
Do. Jaffer Sulliman and Co.	100
Do. Ludha Ebram and Co.	50
Do. Peroo Mahomed	50
Do. D. S. Kemp and Co.	50
Do. Cowasjee Pallonjee (Adelphi Hotel)...	25
Do. Kelly and Co. (Byculla Hotel)	25
Do. P. Grant and Sons........................	25
Do. Bolton and Co.	25
Do. Stephens and Co.	20
Do. R. Scott and Co.	15
Do. Badham and Co.	15
Do. Thomson and Taylor	10
Do. C. Marcks and Co.	10
Do. Thorpe and Co.	10
Do. Bonnevialle and Co.	10
Mr. J. Pearse	5
Total.................................Rs.	545

G. F. BEVILLE,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.

N.B.—Further subscriptions will be acknowledged in to-morrow's papers.

BISHOP ELLICOTT AND THE AFGHAN WAR.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, having been written to by the Liverpool Peace Society respecting his vote in the House of Lords on the Afghan War, has sent a reply, in which he says :—"The differences between us are, I fear, too fundamental to make argument profitable, or, perhaps, even possible. War I believe to be an element in the Divine government of the present world, and, under certain circumstances, to be just and justifiable. Such circumstances I conscientiously believe to be present in this particular case. Regarding England as having become the trustee of India and of Indian interests, spiritual and material, I believe this war to be a trust war, necessitated by a due consideration for the best interests of that country as well as our own, and undertaken under motives of distinct ethical validity. To you, probably, all such opinions appear to be utterly untenable. Be it so. We must, I fear, agree to differ.'

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ARRIVAL OF SIRDAR WALI MAHOMED AT JALLALABAD.

JALLALABAD, FEB. 16.

Wali Mahomed arrived this morning, escorted by a party of the 10th Hussars and Guides. He was met by General Sam Browne, Brigadiers Macpherson, Gough, and Major Cavagnari. Reserve ammunition was served out by all regiments. An onward movement is expected soon.

A large kafila arrived from Bokhara and Kokhand *via* Kabul. They left Kabul eight days ago, and report very few troops there. Yakub Khan is carrying on the Government quietly, and coining money in his own name. They deny that Yakub Khan had shelled part of the city. The people eagerly expect the arrival of the English. These traders are inhabitants of Sind, expelled from Russian Turkestan by the Russian authorities.

The Commander-in-Chief is expected at Ali Musjid on the 23rd, and Jallalabad at the end of the month.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE KAFFIR WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

General Lord Napier of Magdala (Governor of Gibraltar) has been summoned to, and has arrived in, London.

The Secretary of State for War (Colonel Stanley), in reply to a question, stated that it was not the intention of Government to despatch any Indian troops to the Cape.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN LOAN.

Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), in reply to a question, said that the loan of £2,000,000 to the Government of India will not be proposed until after the Budget has been presented, as it must be the subject of a special bill.

THE COUNTY CORK ELECTION.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

At the County Cork election the Home Rule candidate (Colonel Colthurst) was returned by a large majority in place of the deceased member, Mr. McCarthy Downing.

THE DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL.

The strike at Liverpool amongst the dock labourers has come to an end.

Consols remain unchanged at 96½.

H. M. TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M. Troopship Serapis has passed through the Suez Canal outward bound.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely maintained. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. do.	80
Bar Silver	49 13-16d.
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96½
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	112½
Oriental Bank Shares	£31
Chartered ,, ,,	£17-10
Do. Mercantile ,,	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33

THE *Gazette of India* of last Saturday contains the papers relating to the appointment of the new Indian Law Commission. Mr. Whitley Stokes is to be President of the Commission, and Mr. Turner, the new Chief Justice of Madras, and Mr. Raymond West the other members. The Commission is only appointed experimentally, in the first instance, for a period of six months, commencing in May next; but it will no doubt be continued in existence for several years, till the Civil Code of India is completed. It appears from the papers that we were right in supposing the Government would not fill up Mr. West's place in the Bombay High Court. There is, indeed, so little business at present on the Appellate side of this Court that one of the Judges can easily be spared.

AT its meeting held yesterday, the Town Council further considered a memorandum from the Chief Secretary to Government calling for a report on a petition from the agents of fire insurance companies carrying on business in Bombay. The Municipal Commissioner had recommended that the minimum charge be reduced to Rs.250, and that 5 per cent. be charged as heretofore. After some discussion, the Council resolved to report to Government that, in its opinion, "the incidence of the tax might be advantageously equalized but not so as to lessen the revenue."—The Commissioners of the town of Calcutta having under consideration a proposal for a concession of the right to lay tramways in Calcutta, the secretary to the Calcutta Corporation had requested the secretary to the Bombay Town Council to favour him with information on the points whether tramways in Bombay had on the whole succeeded as regards public convenience; in what particular respects, if any, they had failed; whether the arrangements made with the Tramway Company had been sufficiently remunerative, &c.,—also asking for "any advice or remarks calculated to be of use in considering the proposal." Some of the members of the Council were of opinion that, as a matter of principle, they should abstain from giving any "advice" on the subject, since their province was to administer the municipal funds only; while others held that as a matter of courtesy, all the information which it was in their power to give should be furnished. The Chairman eventually undertook to draft a letter which, after circulation to the members, will be forwarded to the Calcutta Corporation. On a letter received from Mr. T. Glover to the address of the secretary, requesting that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee might be called upon to withdraw the remarks he had made at a recent meeting of the Council regarding the way in which the low level sewer on the flats had been built, an important issue was raised whether the Council was bound, at the beck and call of any person who considered himself aggrieved by remarks made by a member at a meeting, to order the member to take a course which the rest of the Council might consider expedient under the circumstances. The principle was felt to be repugnant to common sense; and after some discussion it was resolved that the letter be recorded, and, in justice to Mr. Glover, given to the Press.

AT a general meeting of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club yesterday, Captain Kellock in the chair, it was decided, after passing the accounts of last year, that the Regatta should be held on Saturday, March 1st, instead of next Saturday, so as not to clash with the inspection of our Bombay Volunteers. The following gentlemen were elected on the Committee:—Commodore, Captain Morland; Vice Commodore, the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley; Rear Commodore, Captain Kellock; Stewards, Dr. Franklyn, E. B. Carroll, Esq.; F. Mathew, Esq.; C. B. Pritchard, Esq.; R. Walton, Esq.; J. Westall, Esq.; W. Gill, Esq.; Geo. Ormiston, Esq.; C. H. Byrne, Esq.; Captain Newell; C. Agnew Turner, Esq.; Fraser Hore, Esq. The programme of the Regatta has been slightly altered. It was also arranged that a party should be given on the 8th March which happens to be a full moon.

AN agent sent by Yakub Khan to Osmetullah Khan succeeded in collecting some men, and pretending to be a deputation desirous of visiting the British authorities, obtained entry into a fort in Bughman occupied by a brother and cousin of Sirdar Khalee Khan and made them prisoners. The friendly party turned out in pursuit, but the prisoners were not recovered.

THE Commander-in-Chief passed through Allahabad on Saturday evening on his way to the front. He is expected at Jamrud on the 23rd, where the 2nd Division are eagerly looking forward to his arrival, hoping then to learn their destiny. The Division is very fit, we (*Pioneer*) hear, at present, and eager for more active employment than has fallen to its share hitherto. General P. S. Lumsden, the Adjutant-General, passed through Allahabad on Friday night and will wait for the Chief at Lahore. Probably they will both go right on to Jallalabad.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram, dated Karez, Feb. 15:—"Orders were issued this evening for the return of part of the force. The following go back, the majority by the Tul Chotiala route, under the Command of General Biddulph:—the 70th Foot, the 15th Hussars, the 8th B. C., E.-4, I-4 R. A., the Jacobabad Mountain Battery, the 12th, 26th, and 32nd N. I., the 1st Goorkhas, the 2nd P. C., and 2 companies of Sappers. Some of the above remain to garrison Peshin. General Nuttall returns with General Biddulph's force; General Primrose goes back to Poona or Sind. Great scarcity is reported from Herat, where unpaid troops are plundering the citizens. A proclamation was issued reducing the import duties on goods from India and abolishing export duties provisionally till the 21st March only."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following telegram:—"Jamrud, February 13. Sirdar Wally Mahomed arrived here to-day at 9 a. m. He was received by the General and Staff on arrival, by whom he was conducted to his tent, where he was received by a guard of honour furnished by the 24th N. I. After remaining a few hours and paying the General a visit the Sirdar left for Jallalabad, accompanied by a Political Officer and guard of infantry and cavalry. On his arrival at Jallalabad, which will be on the 16th instant, it is said that a forward movement will be made and the Sirdar will accompany Major Cavagnari to Cabul; the latter is not expected here. It is believed in official circles that in the event of Yakub Khan not opening negociations for peace, Wally Mahomed will be placed on the throne of Kabul. Six months' provisions are now collected at each of the following stations: Jallalabad, Dakka, and Ali Musjid, and two months at Jamrud."

THE *Pioneer*—The Nepal Ambassador and suite left Benares for Patna on the 11th, and two days later started on their return journey to Khatmandoo. The Envoy is said to be well pleased with his reception in Calcutta by the Viceroy, and to take away with him a grateful remembrance of the treatment accorded to him during his tour in British India. Colonel J. Impey, who had been specially deputed by the Foreign Office to look after the Embassy, bade adieu to it at Patna, and there ended a long and honourable public career in India.

THE *Ceylon Times* of Feb. 13 says:—Major General Wilby, C. B., who succeeds Lieut. General Street as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ceylon, arrived here by the last mail steamer, and will formally inspect the 57th Regiment prior to their departure for the Cape.

THE Annual District Horse Show was held at Saharanpur on the 10th and 11th February. The judging committee consisted of Mr. J. C. Williams, Joint Magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel Coape-Smith, Superintendent Army Remount Reserve Department, Mr. Kettlewell, Veterinary Surgeon, and Mr. Butt, Assistant Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations. There were two hundred and sixty-one animals brought up to compete in prizes, their owners being Goojur and Rajput zemindars of the districts of Saharunpur and Muzaffarnagar. Fifty-two prizes, aggregating in total value Rs. 1,000, and varying in amount from Rs. 5 to Rs. 75, were distributed. The Saharanpur horse-breeders carried off twenty-two prizes. The appearance of the animals showed that great care had been bestowed on them, and a large concourse of spectators testified to the interest they took in the proceedings by remaining in attendance the whole day. Considering that this is only the second of these exhibitions, the *Pioneer* thinks it may be considered to have been a great success.

THE *Statesman*—We are glad to hear that a meeting is to be held at Belvedere for the purpose of considering the proposals which Signor Massa has made with the object of bringing out an Opera Company for next season. The Lieutenant-Governor has consented to act as President of the new Committee, and Major Fergus Graham, we are glad to learn, is to be an Honorary Secretary. The Committee is to be an unusually strong one. Major Graham's name alone would be a guarantee for the energy and thoroughness of the arrangements, and as for Signor Massa, there can be little doubt that all he undertakes will be satisfactorily performed. He will, we may hope, be able to give us an excellent company, and his management may be trusted to be all that it has been in previous seasons. Everything depends, however, on public support; so it is to be hoped that all who can will come forward to subscribe for the new season. The Opera is really a desideratum in Calcutta; and we have seen, from repeated experience, that an efficient company cannot be got out without having the basis of a large subscription to act upon.

BOMBAY.

THE Italian musicians will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The band of the Royal Fusiliers will not play at the Esplanade bandstand this evening.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of the High Court were dissolved yesterday, being the thirteenth day of the sitting.

A VAGRANT.—Thomas Lemon, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals yesterday prosecuted Mr. Narayen Ramjee, merchant, for using a very lame horse. He was fined Rs. 10 by the magistrate.

A FEMALE OFFENDER.—Annundee, woman, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of three separate charges, two of theft and the other of escaping from the lawful custody of a native police constable. She was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, Shaik Oomer Fateh Mahomed was convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two charges, one of having in his possession a quantity of cocoanut oil and a book of the collective value of Rs. 15, the property of the G. I. P. R. Co., and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The other charge was one of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 40 entrusted to prisoner by Curreembux Dadurbux for the purpose of purchasing five tickets at the Byculla Railway Station for Jubbulpur, instead of which the prisoner purchased five tickets for Callian, and represented to Curreembux that they were for Jubbulpur, the balance of the money appropriating to himself. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THERE was a very large attendance again at the races yesterday. We are having in this the first meeting under his management abundance of indication that the Bombay Races are likely to regain something of their old excellence and popularity under Colonel Beville's régime. The races run yesterday were:—

THE BEATEN PLATE.—Rs. 300. A handicap open to the beaten Arabs and country-breds of the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 a.m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1 mile.

		st.	lb.		
Mr Herbert's	g a h Child of the Desert	8	6	Bowen	1
H H Aga Khan's	c a h Surferaz	8	7	Rowjee	2
Major Crosbie's	g a h Kohinoor	8	1	Ahmed	3
Captain Hickman's	g a h Moonstone	7	4	Esmael	0
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	9	0	Hackney	0
Mr Walters' na	b a c Lochiel	7	7	Oomer	0
Mr Well-known's	b a c Glenmore	8	0	Gerard	0
The Victim's	b a c Victor	7	8	Panchoo	0

Child of the Desert got several lengths the best of the start, and Surferaz was very unfortunate having to work up from the last. The result was that Child of the Desert was never caught, though Rowjee rode Surferaz hard, and he won by a couple of lengths. Kohinoor and Moonstone ran a dead heat for third place. Time—1 min. 55 secs.

THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 500. For all horses that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 a. m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 p. m. R. C. and a distance.

		st	lb		
Captain Hickman's	b aus gold Dick-Turpin	9	7	Vinall	1
Mr Jones's	b aus gold Torpedo	8	4	Bowen	2

Torpedo was the favourite at the weights; but he proved not to be in it, Dick Turpin leading from the start and winning by any number of lengths in 3 min. 11 secs.

THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 500. For all Arabs and presidency-born country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 a.m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 p.m. R. C. and a distance.

		st	lb		
Mr Herbert's	g a h King Arthur	9	5	Bowen	1
H H Aga Khan's	c a h Surferaz	8	8	Rowjee	2
Mr Sheik Abdoola's	b a h Rocket	9	0	Vinall	3
Major Crosbie's	g a h Dutchman	7	10	Ahmed	0
Mr Walters'	br a h Navarino	9	0	Oomer	0
H H Aga Khan's	c a h Judge Advocate	8	2	Gerard	0
Do	c a c Lielloo	8	7	Hackney	0

Leilloo went off with the lead and kept it for about half way round the course. When they came out from behind the huts, King Arthur was leading, and it was pretty evident he had the race in hand. Coming down the straight, he appeared to stagger, and the on-lookers thought for a moment he would be beaten, but he recovered and kept his lead to the finish, winning by a couple of lengths. Surferaz was second and Rocket third. Time—3 min. 15 secs

THE BEDOUIN STAKES.—Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 5. For all untrained Arabs or Persians, *bona fide* the property of dealers. Catch weights over 8 stones 7 lbs. To be run in costume. ½ mile.

Mr Ahmed Adwanee's	a h Electric	1
Mr Mazyed's	b a f Muntoof	2
Mr A R Haleel's	b a h Mahbrook	3
Mr Abdoola Nassar's	c a h Nassar	0
Mr Ali bin Amer's	b a h Paris	0
Mr Faliad's	b a h Zephyr	0
Mr Abdoola Ali's	b a h Bagdad	0
Mr Ali Ahmed's	c a h Morning Star	0
Mr Hajee Talob's	g a h Greystone	0
Mr Abdool Azeez Mishary's	g a h Khoite	0
Mr H A R's	c a h Munsell	0
Mr Ahmadee's	g a h Bluelight	0
Mr S Kroon's	g a h Snowdrop	0
Mr Saleh Jungee's	b a h Southern Cross	0
Mr Ishmael's	g a h Jaidau	0

This was a very amusing race. One horse before the start, threw his rider and bolted across country. The other fourteen ran. Electric won with ease, Munto of was second, and Mahbrook third.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. AUSTRALIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Australia, Capt. F. Bozzoni, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Genoa:—

From Genoa.—Mr. T. R. Reid, Mr. Peterson, Mr. H. C. Butterwich, Mrs. Butterwich and one child, Mr. Kleyser, Mr. A. Reuss, Mr. Marzorati and brother, Mr. C. Bertrami, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrwhitt and two children, and Rev. Henry Hacon.

From Naples.—Rev. Rossi, Rev. Diamonte, Dr. J. G. Da Cunha, and Mr. J. M. Crawford.

From Suez.—Mr. E. Brown, Mr. D. Inglis, and Mr. Abdool.

From Aden.—26 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons' Captain F. P. Doughty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 16th January, Malta 28th, and Suez the 3rd.

She brought 48 officers and 9 ladies, and also 1,120 men, 30 women, 34 children. During the voyage there were 2 deaths of children.

The men are for the following Regiments:—62nd Foot 115, 100th Foot 78, 1st Bn. 12th Foot 121, 1st Bn. 25th Foot 222, 63rd Foot 166, 2nd Bn. 17th Foot 67, 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade 311.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

2nd Lieut G Pearson, 12th Lancers	Bt Major J A Tighe, 54th Regt
Captain J Kentish, 14th Hussars	Capt Edward Gunter, 59th Regt
Vet Surg C W Gillard, 15th Hussars	Lieut R E W C Crawford, 2-60th Regt
Major and Mrs H J E Ford, R A	Lt G G Grimwood, 2-60th Regt
Captain G T Currie, R A	Capt J H H Croft, 2-60th Regt
,, and Mrs G W M Turnbull, R A	Lieut M N G Kane, 72nd Regt
Lieut J Adye, R A	Lieut R H Brooke-Hunt, 72nd Regt
Lieut H G Weir, R H A	Capt E H G Ranishill, 85th Regt
Major and Mrs W H Collins, R E	Lieut E Burrell, 85th Regt
Lieut W J Tydd, R A	,, A E W Colville, 4th R Bd
Lieut J E Broadhurst, R E	Surg-Major A Long, A M D
Captain R H Ross, 2-2nd Foot	,, W Stewart, ,,
Capt F L Goondy, 1-6th Foot	,, K W Cunning, A M D
Lieut G Shields, 1-12th Foot	,, W M Skins, ,,
Captain and Mrs A E H Smyth, 2-15th Foot	,, J H Porter, ,,
Captain and Mrs J L Ross, 1-25th Foot	,, and Mrs T Rudd A M D
Lt J B Thompson, 1-25th Foot	Surg and Mrs R Harman, A M D
2nd Lieut F W Eager, 33rd Foot	Ins Vet Surg J Tatam, Vet Dept
2nd Lieut C S Foote, 40th Regt	Vet Surg W D Gunn, ,,
2nd Lieut A H Dobbs, 43rd Regt	,, S W Slattony, ,,
2nd Lieut J J C Brown-Cave, 51st Regt	Capt E P Ommanny.
Lieut-Col and Mrs J W Hughes, 54th Regt	,, W G Mansell, Staff Corps
Major E D Newbolt, 54th Regt	,, P R Bainsfather, Bom Cav
	,, L Yiard, Staff Corps
	Lieut Marriot, 34th Regt.

VOLUNTEER CRICKET MATCH.

A CRICKET match is to take place to-day on the Gymkhana ground between members of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps "A" Company and members of the Bombay Rifles "A" Company.

Wickets are to be pitched at 7 a.m., and play will continue until about 10 a.m., commencing again at 3 p.m. The band of the Bombay Volunteers will play selections of music after 4 p.m. on the ground.

The following are the names of the cricketers:—

G.I. P. VOLUNTEERS.	BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.
Lieut. Radford (Captain)	Corpl. Allan Arthur
Corpl. W. McAfee	Pte. L Balfour (Captain)
Pte. Geo. Robottom	,, F F. Hensley
,, Horace Harrington	,, W. E. Young
,, J. Hutchins	,, D. Devlin
,, J. Moriarty	,, N. Devlin
,, W. Mulroney	,, Herbert Harrington
,, Geo. Summers	,, W. B. Gray
,, J. Devlin	,, M. Cannon
,, Geo. Rennison	,, H. Bicknell
,, W. Madigan	,, R. Young
Umpire—John McMeekin	Umpire—Inst. Abbot
Scorer—Sergt. R. Veare.	Scorer—C. R. Chase.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRTEENTH DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Elizer Essoobjee Sanker, a Beni-Israel, was again placed at the bar, charged with giving false evidence in a suit heard before Sir Charles Sargent in August 1877; with fabricating false evidence; and with using as genuine a forged document, knowing the same to be forged. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Inverarity continued his reply upon the evidence called yesterday for the defence. His Lordship having summed up the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the counts of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and of corruptly using false evidence.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that he had been found guilty—and he thought properly—by a second jury, he having been pronounced guilty in the first instance by the learned judge who heard the civil suit. His confederate, Dorabjee Eduljee, was convicted by another jury and was now undergoing a sentence of four years' imprisonment. As his Lordship thought that he (prisoner) was the instigator of the offence, he could not pass a lesser sentence than that of six years' imprisonment.

The first Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHER MILL DIRECTORS.

TWELFTH DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakulchund Nagurdass, directors of the Spinning and Weaving Companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, appeared again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating preferred against them by Mathuradas Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of two of the Mills. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Kessowjee Naik; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, for Sakulchund; Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for Ghellabhoy; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

Mathuradas Nundlall was recalled and examined by Mr. Starling.—I speak from the debit entries of the firm's books. Lulloo Moolchund is the cashier, and payments were made by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—The firm of Wandilall Sakulchund sells cloth for the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company on commission, and the firm is responsible for the payment of the cloth if the purchaser does not pay.

Dr. Sidney Smith was recalled and examined by Mr. Gill.—Since I was last examined I called on my solicitors and asked them if they received an answer to their letter of the 1st January. I was informed that they had received an answer (produced).

Mathuradas Lowjee was recalled and further examined by Mr. Starling.—This is the ledger of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company; at page 40 I find the commission account of Shah Wudilall Sakulchund; from this account it appears that in the month of August Rs. 1,74,300, in September Rs. 1,20,500, and in October Rs. 93,500, and in November Rs 80,200, and in December Rs. 1,32,350 were paid in to the New Fleming S. and W. Company. I have examined the cash book of the New Fleming S. and W. Co. for the purpose of ascertaining the amounts received and paid under different headings. In the month of August Rs. 1,69,500 were received as loan, Rs. 61,418 were received on hoondies on Hongkong, Rs. 18,000 on hoondies on Calcutta, from Wudilall Sakulchund. Rs. 1,74,300 on the yarn account and sundry other sales Rs. 11,835, and loans from and cheques drawn on the banks were Rs. 1,20,530, making in all Rs. 5,55,583. This does not include the sums paid by Nursey Kessowjee and Company; they amount in August to Rs. 40,000, making a total of Rs 5,95,583. In August Rs. 4,38,000 were paid to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., Rs. 17,528 to cotton merchants, to mill expenses, Rs 49,925, for loans repaid Rs. 9,000, and Rs. 43,625 were paid to banks, making a total of Rs. 5,63,078. In September Rs. 1,59,600 were received for loans, Rs. 22,200 for Calcutta hoondies, Rs. 63,787 for Hongkong, from Wudilall Sakulchund Rs. 1,20,500, for sale of yarn Rs. 15,643, for Bank loans and cheques Rs. 53,500, from Nursey Kessowjee and Co., 31,000, making a total of Rs. 4,66,230. In that month Rs. 3,09,000 to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were paid, to cottonmerchants Rs. 40,828, to mill expenses Rs. 70,495, loans repaid Rs. 40,000, repaid to banks Rs. 33,350, making a total of Rs. 4 93,673. In October were received for loans Rs. 1,05,000, for Calcutta hoondies Rs. 80,000, for Hongkong hoondies Rs. 65,080, from Wudilall Sakulchund Rs. 93,500, for yarns and other sales Rs. 3,696, for Bank loans Rs. 60,000, from Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Rs. 1,92,000, making a total of Rs. 5,27,274. In that month there was paid to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Rs. 1,27,000, to cotton merchants Rs. 85,354, to mill expenses Rs. 66,496, to loans repaid Rs. 2,27,477, to Banks Rs. 35,293, making a total of Rs. 5,41,620. In November was received for loans Rs. 28,500, for Calcutta hoondies Rs. 2,15,850 (this includes the total amount for Dr. S. Smith's hoondies), for Hongkong hoondies Rs. 23,540, from Wudilall Sakulchund Rs. 99,600, for yarn, &c., Rs. 700, for Bank loans Rs. 14,000, from Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Rs. 1,41,000, for shares mortgaged Rs. 1,44,850, making in all Rs. 6,68,040. In this month Rs. 3,20,850 were paid to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to cotton merchants Rs. 86,796, to mill expenses Rs. 76,155, to loans repaid Rs. 1,18,000, to Banks Rs. 14,009, making in all Rs. 6,15,810. In December were received for loans Rs. 1,86,000, for Calcutta hoondies Rs. 25,000, from Wudilall Sakulchund Rs. 1,32,350, for yarn sales, &c. Rs. 52,842, Bank loans Rs. 6,900, shares mortgaged Rs. 8,000, from Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Rs. 64,500, making a total of Rs. 4,75,592. The Rs. 8,000 for shares mortgaged does not appear in the cash book, only in the journal. In that month Rs. 2,00,615 were paid to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., Rs. 8000 for shares mortgaged, to cotton merchants Rs. 46,472, mill expenses Rs. 43,934, loans repaid Rs. 1,17,000, paid to Banks Rs. 60,391, making a total of Rs. 4,76,412. I ascertained the aggregate amount of loans due by the old company which the new company took over—viz, Rs. 9,84,062 and 12 annas. In August Rs. 5,000 were paid on old loans, in September Rs. 40,000, in October Rs. 94,725, in November Rs. 79,000, and in December Rs. 77,500, making a total of Rs. 3,96,225. I ascertained from the books that some of the unpaid loans of the old company fell due before the 31st December. The amounts I have given for loans received do not include renewed loans. I have not also given the annas and pies.

The court adjourned the further hearing of the case to Friday next, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT a regular weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Messrs. Douglas, Kirkham, the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath N. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoorjee, and M. N. Banajee.

THE NEW KHUMBALLA HILL ROAD.

The Commissioner reported that he has accepted the tender of Mr. Rahimtoola Bhoijeebhoy at Rs. 4,957-8-0 for the erection of a rubble wall on the new road of Khumballa Hill to enclose Goolbai's property.

THE FIRE INSURANCE TAX.

The Council proceeded to consider further a memorandum from the Chief Secretary to Government calling for report on a petition from the agents of fire insurance companies carrying on business in Bombay, complaining that they are unfairly taxed under the Municipal Acts and asking for an amendment of the law.

The Municipal Commissioner had recommended that the minimum charge be reduced to Rs. 250, and 5 per cent. charged as heretofore.

The memorial having been referred for remark to the Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter observed:—"The statement made in this part of the memorial (para 8) is entirely erroneous. In the first place, the cost of maintaining the Bombay fire brigade has not increased, but has decreased; the number of fire engines is not the same; and the establishment is not on the same footing as it was ten years ago . . . . In 1872, one engine with all its establishment was abolished with the object of reducing expenditure; and in 1871, the several engineers of the fire brigade were placed on quite a different footing by being enrolled as constables and inspectors, and thus amalgamated as part and parcel of the Police Force, and this change alone brought about a gradual saving in the cost of the fire brigade to the extent of Rs. 700 per mensem. In fact there is no separate fire brigade establishment in Bombay, as, with the exception of the engines and native lascars employed to keep the engine gear in order, the whole work of extinguishing fires devolves mainly on the European police force."

Mr. Douglas made the following remarks on the papers on the subject:—"The letters from the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Accountant show that the memorialists are mistaken in some of their statements; and looking at the cost of the brigade, I do not see how any concession can be made at present. I think, however, that the tax falls very heavily on the companies, and that they bear much more than their fair share of maintaining a service which is for the common benefit of the community. The value of the property insured, as compared with that uninsured, is very small; and if people will not insure their houses, they should at least pay for the protection of the brigade. The Accountant refers to the new Act which will make the owners of property in the native town contribute towards the police; and I trust that a sufficient increase may be obtained in this way to enable the Commissioner to reduce the tax on the insurance companies to a figure proportionate to the interests they have at stake. I should not advocate any change at present."

Mr Mandlik asked the Commissioner why he did not raise the maximum? If the minimum was reduced, he thought the maximum should be raised.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked in the course of the discussion that the revenue from the police rate was decreasing while the police expenditure was increasing.

Sir Frank Souter—It is not the case.

Mr. Nowrojee—I shall be glad to know it is not the case.

Sir Frank Souter said he should like to make a remark about what fell from Mr. Nowrojee, who was always making very loose statements. He had just stated what was not the fact, but was contrary to the fact. Sir Frank here read portions of his report given above on the subject, remarking that he was prepared to prove that what he stated was correct. The Council would see that there had been a decrease, not an increase, in the cost of the force.

Mr. Nowrojee said that his remark was meant to apply to the expenditure of the whole police force.

Sir Frank Souter—That has decreased also.

Mr. Nowrojee—That is not so, I beg your pardon. It has considerably increased.

Mr. Mandlik and Mr. Sayani remarked that they were digressing from the subject before them.

Mr. Nowrojee explained that his remark was founded on a statement in the memorial as follows:—"That as to the efficiency of the fire brigade, although the cost of its maintenance has increased, its efficiency has in no wise improved; seeing that the number of the steam and fire engines in charge of the brigade is now the same as it was ten years ago, and the establishment on the same footing," &c.

After some further discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Kirkham, and seconded by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, That the Council is of opinion that the incidence of the tax might be advantageously equalised, but not so as to lessen the revenue.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. Douglas, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, That the tax be left as it is for the present; but that looking at the very small proportion which the value of the property insured, bears to the property uninsured, it is desirable that the memorial should be favourably considered with a view to an early reduction of the tax.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a majority of votes.

TRAMWAYS IN CALCUTTA.

The next subject was a letter dated Calcutta, 31st January 1879, from the secretary to the Calcutta Corporation to the secretary of the Bombay Town Council, stating that the Commissioners of the town of Calcutta had under consideration a proposal for a concession of the right to lay tramways in Calcutta, and asking to be favoured with information on the following points:—

1. Whether the tramways in Bombay have on the whole succeeded as regards public convenience, and in what particular respects, if any, they have failed? 2. Whether the arrangements made with the Tramway Company have been sufficiently remunerative to the Bombay Municipality? Whether there are any amendments which could be suggested for the consideration of the Calcutta Municipality? And asking for any advice or remarks calculated to be of use in considering the proposal before the Calcutta Municipality.

Mr. Kirkham said he did not see it was in their province to give "advice." He would ask the Commissioner to reply to the letter, giving copies of the agreements and the Council's resolutions on the subject.

Mr. Raghunath—I am surprised that the people of Calcutta watch our proceedings so closely as to see that the views of the Council and the Commissioner vary on the subject. We might tell them not to make the same mistakes that we have made.

Mr. Mandlik suggested that a draft letter be prepared and circulated to the members.

Mr. Kirkham remarked that, if they were to give advice, he did not know where they were to stop.

Mr. Banajee—It is but an act of courtesy.

Mr. Nowrojee—We seek advice and we give advice.

Mr. Douglas—It would be an act of courtesy to tell them what we know.

The Chairman said they could not draw a hard and fast line; but it was desirable to take a liberal view of the matter.

Mr. Sayani was against giving advice or opinion, and mentioned an instance in which the Senate of the Bombay University declined on principle to advise the Government on a matter referred to them.

Sir Frank Souter—We can't write back to say it is no business of ours.

It was then proposed by Mr. Mandlik, seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, and resolved, that the draft to be prepared by the Chairman be circulated to the Council.

A COMPLAINT FROM MR. GLOVER.

The Chairman read the following letter from Mr. T. Glover to his address, dated 14th inst.:—

Sir,—During my absence up-country a question has been raised at one of the Town Council meetings regarding certain alleged defects in the drain across the Flats built by me thirteen years ago. I beg to state that the drain in question was constructed in strict accordance with the design and specification supplied by the then Executive Engineer for the Municipality, and the materials used were also approved by him. Before executing the work I protested not only against the section of the drain but also against the class of material proposed to be used; but, as the engineer evidently expected the drain to be only a temporary construction he naturally objected to the extra cost that would have been entailed by adopting my suggestion. The sides and bottom of the drain were therefore built of ordinary uncoursed rubble and the segmental arch of two concentric half-brick rings all laid in ordinary chunam mortar. In the face of these facts, I hold that should a drain of this construction give way after being in use for a series of years, the failure can only be attributed to the use of material not adapted for this class of work, and in no way whatever is blame attachable to the contractor. Though therefore I was not surprised to learn that a part of the drain had given way, immediately on my arrival in Bombay, I resolved to put you in possession of the correct fact of the case by a personal inspection of the defect referred to by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. On visiting the drain to-day I find that the cause of the collapse is most clearly apparent. The part of the arching in question has evidently been moved by a strong internal pressure, as is distinctly shown by the fractures at the haunches and crown of a small portion close by, which has not fallen in. At this particular portion of the drain the superincumbent weight is less than at any other part, from the fact that there is here less soil on the top of the arch than anywhere throughout its whole length; and consequently should any internal pressure be brought to bear on the arch, this would naturally be the first part to give way. From inquiries which I have instituted, it appears that during the past monsoon, the pumping out of the drain was on several occasions entirely stopped, allowing the water in it to unduly accumulate, and thus exposing the arch to a severe hydrostatic pressure. I need hardly add that such a condition as this was never contemplated by the engineer, nor are drains of this construction meant to be exposed to such a test. In justice to me I must request that you will be good enough to direct your engineer to report on the subject of this letter, especially calling his attention to the point which I have raised. It is due to my name to request that equal publicity be given to this letter as has been accorded to the statement of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and that that gentleman be called upon to withdraw the remarks he has so gratuitously and without due information been led to make regarding my work.—I have, &c.

THOMAS C. GLOVER.

A report from Mr. Walton was submitted, which to a great extent bore out Mr. Glover's statements.

Mr. Nowrojee said the papers should stand over for a fortnight to enable him to make the necessary enquiries. He wanted to search the official records particularly which he has had no opportunity of doing.

The Commissioner said that, if no action was to be taken, Mr. Glover's letter should at any rate be given to the Press.

Mr. Mandlik remarked that, if it was intended to take any action, the consideration of the matter should be postponed.

Mr. Kirkham was in favour of some notice being taken of the complaint.

Sir Frank Souter said he did not think they were bound to take action in these squabbles.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee deprecated any action being taken by the Council. They were not going to sit as judges and magistrates and call their own colleague to account for the remarks made by him at a meeting of the Council. If Mr. Glover had a grievance, why should he not communicate with Mr. Nowrojee direct?

On the motion of Mr. Mandlik, seconded by Mr. Kirkham, it was resolved that the letter be recorded.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS FAKIR REDIVIVUS.

The Chairman read the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 18th inst:—

Sir,—With reference to the Resolution of the Corporation, dated 30th July 1878, I have the honor to state for the information of the Town Council and Corporation that Mr. Cummoo Suliman has not succeeded in carrying out the agreement therein mentioned, because the Parsee owner of the ground required for the purpose, one Mr. Pestonjee Tarapore, refuses to part with any portion of his ground on any terms. Mr. Cummoo Suliman who has done all in his power to carry out the wishes of the Corporation has now proposed two alternatives, either of which would to a great extent meet the objections which have been made against the existing arrangement, and therefore I do not propose to take legal proceedings against the Fakir's successor until the Corporation has decided whether or not it is willing to adopt either of Mr. Cummoo Suliman's proposals.

These are as follows:—1st. To wall off a passage 4 feet wide, by including a portion of the main avenue in the Victoria Gardens leading to the Gardens gate, opposite to Messrs. Sassoon's silk mill, and to place a gate on the public road for the use of the frequenters of the Mosque only. 2nd. To build a wall at right angles to the unfinished wall of the enclosure to the Mosque, and parallel to the garden wall as far as the latter extends, and to place a gate there which would be in charge of the superintendent of the Victoria Gardens and closed by him at night when the garden gates are closed.

The accompanying tracing shows how the above proposals can be carried out.—I am, &c.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.

Several members thought that the Corporation having passed a resolution on the matter, the letter should properly be submitted to that body. It was resolved to take that course.

TENDER FOR GRASS AND HAY.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that he had accepted Mr. Dorabjee Hossungjee's tender for the supply of grass and hay at Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs. to the municipal bullocks at Bandora.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the following cases were heard before Sir Charles Sargent:—

A "HEDGE-LAWYER."

LAMBA CURSON DEWSOOR VS. BAI BAYABAI.

The plaintiff was not present, but a native "hedge-lawyer" appeared on his behalf under a power of attorney on last Tuesday when the case was first called on. Mr. Starling (as *amicus curæ*) objected to his being heard or addressing the court, and cited a decision by Mr. Justice Bayley in a similar case, refusing to hear the party on the ground that he was not an advocate of the court or a party to the suit. Sir Charles Sargent thought that the point was an important one, and took time to consider his decision. Yesterday his Lordship, addressing the "hedge-lawyer" who again appeared, said that he could not be allowed to address the court. Even if he called a witness, he could not examine him. The case could not proceed unless the claim was admitted. The "hedge-lawyer" was told to communicate to his principal that he must appear in person or by counsel.

DYABHOY TAPIDAS VS. NEMCHUND KESHRICHUND.

Mr. Jardine, for the defendant, asked that the case be transferred to the long-cause list. The plaintiff, who appeared in person, consented. An order was made accordingly: costs to be costs in the cause.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. MICHAEL DE SOUZA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Fox (who held Mr. Starling's brief) appeared for the plaintiffs, asking that it be noted that Crushnarao Pandurang, one of the defendants, was at present in London, and applying for a month's postponement with the consent of the other two defendants. The case was postponed accordingly.

MATHURADAS TOOLSEYDAS VS. BHIMJEE CANJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macpherson, for the plaintiffs, stated that negotiations for a settlement were going on, and asked for a fortnight's postponement. Ordered accordingly.

KOOSALBHOY JAVER VS. THE NEW DHURUMSEY S. AND W COMPANY.

Mr. Abbas, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a week's postponement, as negotiations for a settlement were pending between the parties. Mr. Lang, for the defendants, consented; and the case was postponed for a week.

MANCORBAI VS. TOOKARAM WITTOO.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Gill, on behalf of the defendant, said the money sued for was lent on the deposit of ornaments eleven years ago, and applied that the case be transferred to the long causes list. His Lordship transferred the case accordingly: costs to be costs in the cause.

MOTILAL RAVICHUND VS. THE ALEXANDRA S. AND W. CO.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lang, for the defendants, said that a petition had been presented for a winding-up of the company and asked for a stay of proceedings. Mr. Macpherson said he presented the petition, and he could say there was no injunction or stay of proceedings granted. Numerous suits against the company were pending and had not been stayed yet. The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 9,000 on a promissory note dated 4th January 1878, with interest at 11 annas per cent. per mensem. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 9,000, with interest and costs.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

For the 1st Quarter of 1878.

Fort William, 6th February 1879.

READ returns of accidents to trains, &c., on railways open for traffic in India during the 1st quarter of 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.

In accordance with the instructions issued in Circular No. 4 R, just read, the system of quarterly accident returns came into force from 1st January 1878. The forms adopted were those prescribed by the Board of Trade for the railways in the United Kingdom, with scarcely any variation. The object of this change was to bring under review the accidents which occur on Indian Railways at shorter intervals and more promptly than had been found possible with the system of annual returns. The period contained in the present return being only 3 months, no useful comparison can be made with previous returns.

Part I.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling-Stock, Permanent-way, &c.

During the quarter ending 31st March 1878, the total casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling-stock, &c., were 3 servants killed and 4 injured.

There were 3 collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains; 16 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines or vehicles standing foul of the line, causing injury to 2 railway servants; 15 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, causing the death of 1 servant and injury to another; 1 collision between light engines; 12 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 130 cases of goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails, causing the death of 1 servant and injury to another; 24 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points, by which 1 servant was killed; 3 cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed; 150 cases of trains running over cattle; 15 cases of running over obstructions; 9 cases of trains running through level crossing gates; and 4 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes of engines. There were also reported 24 cases of failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines; 1 case of failure of wheels; 37 failures of axles; 12 failures of couplings; 1 case of a piece of rock falling upon an engine in a tunnel; 5 cases of broken rails; 1 case of slip in embankment; 151 cases of fire in trains; 3 cases of fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts; and 116 other miscellaneous accidents.

Of the 116 miscellaneous accidents, 93 are reported by the East Indian Railway alone. These consist chiefly of cases of points being damaged, and it seems doubtful whether uniformity of practice is observed on all railways in returning this class of accidents.

Of the 37 axles which failed, 33 were wagon axles, the remaining four were 3 tender axles, and 1 training axle of an engine. The last four are reported in the return of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

Part II.—Accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c. Persons passing over level crossings, trespassers, and others.

There were 5 passengers killed and 9 injured, of whom 1 was killed and 1 injured by falling between carriages and platforms; 1 killed and 1 injured by falling when getting into or out of trains; 1 injured whilst crossing the line at a station; 2 killed and 5 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and 1 killed and 1 injured through other causes. Of other persons included in part II of the return, 3 were killed and 2 injured whilst passing over railways at level crossing; 22 killed and 11 injured while trespassing on the line; 9 were suicides; 1 injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 8 killed and 6 injured from miscellaneous causes.

Part III.—Accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected with the transit of passengers and goods.

Out of a total of 34 killed and injured, 2 were killed and 15 injured during shunting operations; 3 killed and 11 injured by falling off engines, &c.; 1 injured by coming in contact with over bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains; 7 killed and 4 injured whilst getting in or out of trains, engines, &c.; 2 killed and 4 injured whilst loading, unloading or shunting; 2 injured whilst breaking, spragging or choking wheels; 2 killed whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 1 injured whilst walking along the lines on the way home or to work; 8 killed and 5 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 1 injured whilst passing between vehicles; 1 killed and 6 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines; 2 killed whilst attending to gates at level crossings; 2 killed and 2 injured by falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms; 2 injured by the falling of weights, &c.,; 3 killed and 3 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons; and 2 killed and 8 injured from miscellaneous causes.

The following table shows the general total of persons killed and injured in connection with the working of trains on all railways during the period under review:—

	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS—		
From causes beyond their own control..	...	2
From their own misconduct or want of caution	5	7
SERVANTS—		
From causes beyond their own control..	2	15
From their own misconduct or want of caution	35	54
Persons passing at level crossings	3	2
Trespassers (including suicides)	31	12
Other persons	8	6
	84	98

In addition to the above, 17 persons, mostly railway servants, were killed and 48 injured in yards, workshops, &c. There have also been reported 105 deaths of passengers in carriages and at stations, due to a large extent to their undertaking journeys when in bad health.

Owing to the late submission of the returns of some of the railways and the incomplete manner in which they were submitted, the compilation of the general returns for this quarter has been considerably delayed.

RESOLUTION.

Attension should be drawn to the large number of miscellaneous accidents on the East India Railway and enquiry made whether similar accidents are reported on other railways. The discretionary powers relegated to Consulting Engineers in para. 2 of Circular No. 27 R, dated the 16th September 1878, should be exercised in the exclusion from the returns submitted to Government of such accidents as damage to points resulting in no further mischief. All Local Governments and officers concerned should be requested to adopt such measures as will ensure the careful preparation and punctual submission of these returns of the Government of India.

CONTRACTS, &c., FOR SUPPLIES AND WORKS FOR THE MINTS.

Fort William, 5th February 1879.

Read correspondence relative to the execution of contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State for India for supplies and works for the Calcutta Mint.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the 33rd and 34th of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that contracts for the purchase and supply of stores and building materials and for the provision of labour, also indentures to bind apprentices at the Mint, for a definite term, may be executed by the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION FOR THE CODIFICATION OF INDIAN SUBSTANTIVE LAW.

THE following correspondence on the above subject is published in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last:—

24th June, 1878.

From the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of Your Lordship's predecessor, Legislative No. 2, dated 31st January 1878, in which, referring to our request that the services of a Parliamentary draftsman might be procured for our Government, Lord Salisbury informs us that there will be great difficulty in obtaining the assistance of a really competent man. This, His Lordship says, is shown by a letter addressed to Sir Henry Main by Sir Henry Thring, a copy of which Lord Salisbury encloses. Lord Salisbury then desires us to give full consideration to the plan sketched out by Sir Henry Thring and furnish our opinion, after due deliberation, whether, under a choice of difficulties, his scheme, or some modification of it, may not be adopted, as affording the best means of proceeding with Indian codification. * * * *

Since, therefore, we have reluctantly been forced to the conclusion that neither Sir Henry Thring's scheme, nor any modification of it, could be adopted with a reasonable chance of success: since we retain our opinion that the codification of Indian law should be carried out in India rather than in England; and since, from the despatch under reply, it appears impracticable to obtain a Parliamentary draftsman competent to aid us in the work of codification, we feel constrained to revert to the proposal suggested rather than made in paragraph 20 of our Legislative despatch No. 34, dated 10th May 1877, namely, that a Commission should be appointed to complete the codification of the Substantive Law of this country, and to consider such other matters in relation to the laws of India as may be referred to it by the Government; but that it should act in India under the instructions of the Governor General in Council and report to the same authority.

The Commission might be composed of three: a distinguished English lawyer (preferably a Barrister Judge of one of our High Courts), a Civilian Judge of one of the same Courts, and the Law Member of our Council, who should of course be President of the Commission. This would secure not only adequate legal ability and learning, but also familiarity with the practice of the Indian Courts, large experience of the working of our present laws, intimate knowledge of the people, their feelings and usages, and lastly, the due influence of the Executive on the operations of the Commissioners.

The cost of such a Commission would not be serious. We have reason to believe that the services of one of the ablest and most experienced of our Barrister Judges could be obtained for Rs. 5,000 a month, and the pay of the Civilian member would of course not exceed that sum. Allowing, then, Rs. 2,000 a month for the salary of a Secretary, the annual cost of such a Commission as we propose would not exceed Rs. 1,44,000. The Commission should, we think, be temporary, not permanent; and as four of the Bills mentioned in our Legislative despatch No. 34, dated 10th May 1877, have already been drawn by our colleague Mr. Stokes:* as two others (the Transfer of Property Bill and the Negotiable Instruments Bill) have already been recast by Select Committees of our Legislative Council, the Codification Bills yet remaining to be drawn might be prepared, and the various chapters of the body of law thus produced might be circulated to the Local Governments, revised and arranged, within the period of five years. The total cost of the Commission (assuming it to last for the full time named) would thus be Rs. 7,20,000—a sum which we think may be regarded as quite inconsiderable when compared with the benefits which the country would derive from the early completion of its Civil Code.

Should Your Lordship in Council approve of our present proposal, we shall be prepared to make specific recommendations as to the *personnel* of the Commission.—We have, &c.,

LYTTON.
F. P. HAINES,
A. J. ARBUTHNOT
A. CLARKE.
J. STRACHEY.
WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.

5th September, 1878.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, No. 53 of 1878 (Legislative), dated Simla, 24th June 1878. I have considered it in Council in connection with the correspondence which had already passed between my predecessor in office and the Government of India on the subject of the continuance and completion of a Civil Code for India, and of the machinery best suited for carrying on this important work.

Lord Salisbury, on March 4th, 1875, called the attention of Lord Northbrook's Government to section 28 of 16 and 17 Vict., c. 95, providing for the appointment of an Indian Law Commission, and observed that, as these provisions had not been repealed, they formed part of the statute law regulating Indian government. The Governor General in Council, on July 5th of the same year, raised strong objections to the revival of any Law Commission in England, and Lord Salisbury in reply,† after urging on Lord Northbrook's Government that the question of giving a Civil Code to India was no longer an open one, reserved his opinion as to the best machinery for carrying on Indian codification. Some attempts subsequently made at the instance of your Excellency in Council, to obtain skilled assistance for your Legislative Department from this country have failed through the refusal of the draftsmen nominated for this service to go to India, and you now object, in the second, third and following paragraphs of your letter under reply, to a proposal of Sir Henry Thring that drafts of Indian laws should be prepared in his office in London, and sent to India. You suggest, however, in the eighth and following paragraphs, that a Law Commission of a new description should be appointed, and that it should act in India under the instructions of the Governor General in Council.

I am prepared to give my favourable consideration to any proposal for reviving the Indian Law Commission in a convient form. I share the opinion which appears to have been entertained by my predecessor, that it is very doubtful whether Parliament intended that the preparation of an Indian Code should be exclusively confided to the Law Member of Council, however great his ability and energy, and the examination of draft laws of that description exclusively entrusted to your Council for making Laws and Regulations, however well that body may be constituted for purposes of current legislation.

Your Excellency's present proposals are contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of your letter, which are as follows:—

"The Commission might be composed of three, a distinguished English lawyer (preferably a Barrister Judge of one of our High Courts), a Civilian Judge of one of the same Courts, and the Law Member of our Council, who should of course be President of the Commission. This would secure not only adequate legal ability and learning, but also familiarity with the practice of the Indian Courts, large experience of the working of our present laws, intimate knowledge of the people, their feelings and usages, and lastly, the due influence of the Executive on the operations of the Commissioners.

"The cost of such a Commission would not be serious. We have reason to believe that the services of one of the ablest and most experienced of our Barrister Judges could be obtained for Rs. 5,000 a month, and the pay of the Civilian Member would, of course, not exceed that sum. Allowing, then, Rs. 2,000 a month for the salary of a Secretary, the annual cost of such a Commission as we propose would not exceed Rs. 1,44,000. The Commission should, we think, be temporary, not permanent, and as four of the Bills mentioned in our Legislative despatch, No. 34, dated 10th May 1877, have already been drawn by our colleague Mr. Stokes,† as two others (the Transfer of Property Bill and the Negotiable Instruments Bill) have already been recast by Select Committees of our Legislative Council, the Codification Bills yet remaining to be drawn might be prepared, and the various chapters of the body of law thus produced might be circulated to the Local Governments, revised and arranged with the period of five years. The total cost of the Commission (assuming it to last for the full time named) would thus be Rs. 7,20,000, a sum which we think may be regarded as quite inconsiderable when compared with the benefits which the country would derive from the early completion of its Civil Code."

There are some precedents which raise a certain presumption in favour of a scheme of this nature. The Indian Legislative Council was formerly assisted in its deliberations by two of the Judges of the Supreme Courts, and the Code of Indictable Offences prepared in this country and introduced into the House of Commons by the Attorney General is to be referred to a Commission very closely corresponding to that which you propose. But the cost of the plan which you submit to me will be very considerable, and I am not altogether satisfied with some of its details. I entirely agree with you that the Judges selected as Commissioners should have "large experience of the working of the present laws;" but if they have had time to obtain this experience, and are withdrawn from their judicial duties for five years, they probably will have completed their service before their labours as Commissioners are finished, so that your proposal would seem to be one for employing retired Judges rather than gentlemen actively engaged in judicial duty.

I am again strongly opposed to any scheme for compressing the completion of the Civil Code within a period of five years, or any other definite time. Any such attempt will tend to produce haste and consequent imperfection in an undertaking which, before all things, requires deliberate care. The branches of law which remain to be codified are, on the whole, more complex than those which have been already declared in chapters of the Code, and the difficulties of harmonizing them with the feelings and usages of the people, of which, as you justly observe, knowledge is essential to the codifier, will be unusually great. I concur with my predecessor in deprecating any arrest of codification, but am convinced that rapidity of execution is much less important than circumspection and thorough consideration.

For these reasons, and having regard to the novelty and probable cost of your proposal, I am of opinion that it should, in the first instance, be carried into effect experimentally. I am willing that you should take measures for securing the services of two Judges as Commissioners during six months of the year preceding the commencement of your Legislative sittings in Calcutta during the winter of 1879. They may be treated as on leave for that period, though upon full pay; and at the end of the six months the Commissioners should report to Your Excellency, and I request that you will furnish me with their report before taking any further steps. The cost of the Commission would thus practically be confined to the expense of temporarily supplying the places of the Judges in their Courts, and it would not, I presume, be necessary in all cases to provide substitutes for them.

I am not sure whether I am to infer from the 10th paragraph of your letter under reply that you desire to withdraw from the cognizance of the Commissioners, Bills intended to be chapters of the Code, which have already made some progress in the Legislative Council. I am, however, of opinion that this withdrawal would be inexpedient, and I think that all Codifying Bills should be submitted to the Commissioners for report. I note Your Excellency's statement that all intended chapters of the Code will be circulated to the Local Governments, and I have observed with pleasure that this appears, from the papers sent to this Office, to be your usual practice.—I have, &c.,

CRANBROOK.

6th December, 1878.

From the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 46 (Legislative), dated the 5th September last, on the subject of the continuance and completion of the Indian Civil Code, and to state that we accept your Lordship's proposal that the new Commissioners should, in the first instance, be appointed only for the six months preceding the commencement of our legislative sittings in Calcutta during the winter of 1879-80.

We have already ascertained that Mr. Justice Turner of the Allahabad High Court, and Mr. Justice West of the Bombay High Court will be willing to sit on the Commission, and we think ourselves fortunate in securing their services.

With reference to paragraph 8 of your Lordship's despatch, we beg to state that we had no intention of withdrawing from the cognizance of the Commissioners the Bills intended to be chapters of the Code, which have already been drafted. On the contrary, it is our desire that the attention of the Commissioners should, in the first instance, be directed to those Bills. The opinions of the local authorities on them are still coming in, and we believe that the consideration of those opinions and the final elaboration of the drafts with reference thereto will be sufficient to occupy the time of the Commissioners during the greater part of the six months' period fixed by your Lordship.

There is, however, another matter to which we desire that the Commissioners should apply themselves during this their first session, namely, the consideration of the subjects on which a codification of the law is most urgently needed; the order in which those subjects should be taken up, and the extent, both as regards territory and classes of the population, which should be given to each chapter of the Code—the consideration, in short, of the general plan of operations.

We have already in our despatch No. 34 (Legislative), dated 10th May 1877, stated our views on this matter at some length; but we think it due to the learned persons who are now to be associated with our hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes in the actual execution of the work, that they should be allowed an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on the proposed scheme, and should not be absolutely bound down to every detail of a plan which, however carefully considered, was drawn up without any reference to them.

As we regard this matter of the selection of subjects for treatment, the order in which they are to be taken up, the general arrangement of the Code and the applicability of its various parts, as one of the first importance, and as we are accordingly anxious that the Commissioners should have all possible assistance in considering it, we would ask Your Lordship to invite two of our late law members, who have always displayed a warm interest in the progress of codification in India—we mean Sir H. Maine and Sir J. Stephen—to favour us with their opinion upon it. We trust that they will not refuse to aid us in this important work, and that their views may be communicated to us by your Lordship in time to be laid before the Commissioners when they meet next May.—We have, &c.,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.

* The Easements Bill, the Alluvion Bill, the Master and Servant Bill, the Trusts Bill.

† Despatch, 20th January 1876, No. 1.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the week ending 11th Feb.

IN Madras general prospects are reported to be tolerably fair, except in Tinnevelly and Tanjore and parts of Bellary. No change has taken place in the Bombay Presidency, where the weather continues cold; damage from rats still occurs in the Southern Mahratta country and parts of the Deccan. In Mysore the crops are in good condition; prices have risen slightly here and there. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces; the spring crops are good towards the east and fair elsewhere, except in Damoh, Chhindwara, Betul, Hoshungabad and Saugor. In Berar the prospects of the *rabi* are satisfactory and reaping has commenced. No improvement has occurred in Central India and Rajputana, and prices are rising. In Bengal rain is reported to have fallen in the northern portion of the province and in Behar and parts of the Dacca division, and the standing crops have no doubt benefited by it; the want of rain is, however, still felt in many other places; the *amun* harvest has been completed, and reaping of some of the winter crops has commenced; prices are everywhere high, and owing to large exportations of rice, they are rising in some districts. Slight rain has fallen in Assam and prospects are favourable. In the report from British Burma there is nothing special to note in regard to the crops; slight cholera and some cattle disease continue in places, and a severe outbreak of fever has occurred at Hmawbee in the Rangoon district. Light showers of rain fell in one district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in two districts of the Punjab. The general report from the North-West is, that there is no change, and that rain is much needed, whilst in the Punjab the almost total failure of the winter rains has rendered harvest prospects uncertain, except in the case of canal-irrigated lands. Although broadly speaking this is the state of the Province, it is satisfactory to note that in Multan and Dera Ismail Khan, districts where any real pressure would be felt at once, the state of the crops is still favourably reported.

NOTES ON THE PEARL FISHERIES OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

PREPARED BY CAPTAIN E. L. DURAND, FIRST ASSISTANT POLITICAL RESIDENT, PERSIAN GULF.

(Concluded from "Bombay Gazette" Supplement of Feb. 14.)

SEASONS.

23. There are three different seasons in which fishing is carried on. The first is the "Ghusul Bard," which opens in the spring when deep sea fishing is not attempted, and lasts for about 40 days, beginning about the 15th April. The divers have to relieve each other every half hour or so, on account of the cold, and the share of the proceeds of this fishery is equally (a) divided between the divers and the "haulers," as these are supposed to have to work more than during the summer fishing.

24. The second is the fishing season *par excellence*, the Ghusul-i-Kabir, which begins when the blustering "shimals," of June are over, and lasts all through the great heats till the end of September.

25. The third is the cold weather fishing "Mojennah," which is conducted principally by wading the shallows along the coast. The boats are armed to repel the attacks of the Bedouins, which are not infrequent, but altogether this season's fishing produces small profits, the pearls being for the most part small and discoloured, but not as a rule malformed. Such then are the seasons for the regular Gulf fisheries, but large boats often go from the Arab Coast and fish at Socotra, returning home sometimes only after a lapse of two years, and having visited Aden, Moculla, &c. These boats insure themselves against losses from bad luck in pearl fishing, by taking the shell of the Zinni Mussel, on which they make considerable profit.

HAIR OR PEARL BANKS.

26. The pearl oyster is found in all the waters from Ras Mussendom to the head of the Gulf, but there are now no famed banks on the Persian side, although mention is still made of some minor ones. Old writers allude to several which were well known on those shores, and I have seen some samples of small and yellow, but very brilliant, pearls which were gathered at the island of Karrack close to Bushire. The banks which are mostly fished are those that lie between the 24th and 27th degrees of North Latitude and the 50th and 55th degrees of East Longitude in the shoal waters of the Arab Coast. It is almost unnecessary to specify any particular localities, as the whole of the shallows are more or less fertile, and the fishing ground seem to be liable to continual change, but the banks of Dehee, Shiltaye, Gumreh and Arfaj are famous.

27. With regard to this characteristic of a constant shifting of the fish, instance may be made of the harvest of 1876, when nearly every boat in the Gulf was riding in the vicinity of the Shah (b) Alum shoal, which is situated almost in the middle of the Gulf, boasts a very small circumference, and is surrounded by deeps of 30 and 40 fathom where no diver could ply his trade. Here the haul was very large, it was in fact a "bumper" year, but when the boats came down on it next year in full anticipation of another rich harvest, there was comparatively nothing forthcoming.

28. Broadly, however it is safe (c) to say that the boats collect principally between Sir-beni Yas island and Shiltaye, where lie the best known and most fished banks, and where a smaller or greater yield is a certainty. This enormous extent of ocean is almost all of it shallow enough to be at the mercy of the Arab diver. The banks vary in distance from the shore from one to ninety miles, but the deep sea banks are not so much fished till the "Shemal" or Norwesters of June have spent their force.

29. These gales, very sudden, severe, and of certain yearly recurrence, are much dreaded by the Arab sailors, whose boats indeed seem scarcely fitted to weather a hurricane peculiarly buoyant as they are, the slightest gust at an unexpected moment will send the gunwale down a *fleur del'eau*. Fair weather is the more an essential to their system of navigation, as they use no charts, compasses, &c.; they are guided by bearings from the land, by the sun, and the colour of the water by day, the stars and the moon by night, but their local knowledge of the sea bed is said to be very thorough.

FERTILITY.

30. With regard to the fertility of the banks the weight of evidence would seem to be in favour of the supposition that the yield has decreased of late years. It has been confidently asserted that some 20 years ago the banks were more pregnant, but that compensation is now afforded in the higher price paid for pearls. (d) Twenty years ago the market price is stated to have been about 12 krans (or about Rupees 5) a "chao," whilst it stands now at 35 krans. (e) We must however not lose sight of the fact that the kran has been debased. (The weight used, the "chao," is said to have varied during the past 20 years relatively to that of Bombay. That is to say, the Gulf "chao" is now heavier than in former times.) As to this asserted diminution of the yield becoming more marked I should be very sceptical. There would be nothing to account for anything of the sort (other than a natural temporary deficit) in the manner that the fisheries have been carried on of late years. I have failed to obtain mention or even tradition of any failure in this marine harvest, and indeed the fish has here everything in its favour. In the first place, there is the climate, the usually quiet weather, and sea, the hundreds of miles of shoal water, warmed through and through by that dead heat, which, as the Arabs themselves say, makes the fish jump

(a) In contradistinction to the shares of 3 to 2.
(b) Longitude 52° 3.'. Latitude 26° 25'.
(c) Longitude 51° 37' to 59° 13'. Latitude 25° 40' to 26° 37.'
(d) Lately the value of pearls has fallen in the Indian market. The fall has been going on for three years, and it is actually cheaper to buy in India than at Bahrein. The trade however is in fact a monopoly which may account for this. I have failed to understand the reason thoroughly.
(e) In 1824 the 4½ krans were equal to one dollar. The dollar is ow worth 5½ krans.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

out of "the water to get cool." Then the cooler deeps as a perpetual preserve; for the boldest "Sedee" diver will not fish (*f*) as a rule beyond twelve fathom, and there is not one man in twenty who can go down sixteen, and lastly the temper, or continence, of the divers themselves. They are too wise to kill the goose with golden eggs, and say "that will do for another year" when they come upon a small lot of shells. This presents a rather remarkable contrast to the manner in which the Tinnevelly fisheries are reported to have been "worked." On the whole, perhaps, the idea of any important diminution in the supply may be dismissed.

31. With regard to the greater or less fertility of banks, this is supposed to depend on the depth of the water, but the Arabs do not seem to attach much more importance to one locality than to another. They say that they find considerably more shells in shallow than in deep water, though these are generally smaller, also that the oysters are not as a rule larger on new banks than on the old ones.

OYSTERS.

32. Pearl-bearing oysters are here divided into three classes, called "Zinni," Sudaifee, and Mahar, respectively; of these the Mahar contains the best pearls, and is found in deeper water than the others. The Sudaifee comes next, which is a longer shell than the Mahar, does not produce such a white or heavy pearl, but one that is said to improve by keeping. The neighbourhood of Ras-1-Jubal is famed for these. The Zinni are the least esteemed, the pearl is said to be lighter and liable to spoil by a change of colour, an accident from which the Mahar is said to be free, but the Zinni shell has come into great demand during the last three years, in consequence of a rage for pearl ornaments in Europe, and large fortunes have been lately made; three years ago you could buy 100 maunds of 9lb. the maund for 10 dollars at most. Now 100 maunds cost 60 dollars. This mussel must however not be confounded with the large mother-o' pearl shell which is really more valuable from its greater size.

33. The manner in which the oyster (or mollusk more properly) anchors himself, slips his cable, &c.,(*g*) is so well known that a description would be superfluous. The divers assert that these cables are sometimes of fabulous length, going through the banks and re-appearing again in a manner that would preclude all chance of following one up.

34. They say also that the oysters are invariably found open-mouthed, but on the "scent" of the hand approaching them they close up.

35. Occasionally the diver comes upon a packed mass of oysters which is called a "Tabreh;" these clinging round and growing out from each other may occupy a small space, but are invariably pearl-bearing, and such a find will often make up for months of disappointments. Such a lucky accident is not of very common occurrence. This form of swarming was evidently known to Pliny, who quotes other writers, setting forth a statement that the oysters lived in communities like bees under a chief of large size and venerable old age or beauty, who took precautions against danger. That on this leader being secured the lesser ones fell easy victims.

PEARLS.

36. As to the generation of pearls, science has not yet arrived at any definite conclusion, but the theory put forward by Dr. Kelaart would seem to have strong claims to attention. (*h*) From the Greek "bones," the "maladies and warts" of shell fish, of Qestullian, one turns with pleasure to the old poetical idea of the oyster being impregnated by dew drops, as mentioned by Pliny and others, theory devoutly believed in to this day by the Arabs themselves. In vain Sir R. Hawkins gives us his doubts of this "conceit," and Cuvier his common sense explanations, a poetical idea dies hard, and the drop of dew will continue to commend itself as a theory till science has laid its final vetoe on the cherished illusion, and even that will not shake the faith of the sons of Oman.

37. They contend moreover that there are four distinct kinds of pearls, *viz.* :—

(i.) Pearls from the Gulf of Oman recognisable by their peculiar gloss and purity and possessing seven (*i*) coats which are very thin and lustrous.

(ii.) Pearls from Socotra and the Red Sea. (*j*) These are not considered to be of so good a colour, shape, or brilliance, and have only five coats.

(iii.) Pearls from Ceylon (*k*) not so pure as the last, and are only allowed three coats!

(iv.) Pearls from Kurrachee; these are the worst, have only one skin, and are formed round a nucleus of sand. They are very lightly esteemed.

However this may be with regard to the pearl in general, it is very certain that the pearls of Oman themselves vary in weight, colour, shape, and lustre, so much so indeed that the merchants recognize six different names for different sorts of pearls, besides the three distinct colours, white, red, and blue. Black pearls are also sometimes found; they are considered to be of no value, and are called "dead" pearls, though found in living shell fish.

38. These well-recognized distinctions are tabulated below. (*l*) The first being the Yekah (*i. e.*, unique) or Suffeid-i-shirin, which, like all pearls large enough to be valued singly or in small packets, takes rank according to its size, purity, and beauty of form. They are all sold after a certain size, at so much per chao, but this will be more fully gone into presently. If such a pearl were found weighing one miscal or six grains English, being good and pure and shapely, its value in the present state of the market would be about Rupees 44,220 at 65$ per Arab chao. Such a find is however of rare occurrence, but every year many smaller ones are found whose value ranges from Rupees 2 to 4,000. Besides those tabulated, there are two other denominations constantly used. These are the Toulief, ranking between the Maghz and Kambayiti, and the Bookeh, a white but soft pearl, of no great value, which finds its way to the Baghdad and Syrian markets. A considerable trade is done in these smaller and less individually valuable pearls. A merchant gave out yesterday (as an instance) that he had been commissioned to buy small pearls to the amount of ten thousand krans by a Persian noble, who wanted them to sew on to his horse trappings.

39. The merchants in the Gulf know at once to what "family" the sample pearls put before them belong, and this indeed so accurately that a good merchant will assert his ability to tell you, not only from what depth of water any particular specimen has come, but also the very name of the bank in the Gulf which has been its birth-place. The possession by any one of so very nice a discriminating power must be problematical, but it is an undoubted fact that the pearls drawn from shallow water are, as a rule, of lower specific gravity, of less purity, and more uncertain form than those gathered in the deeps. This was very well known to be the case in old times. Pliny notices the effect of the sun in his account of pearl formation, and the Arabs hold precisely the same opinions as those put forward by him to this day. They say that all the purest, largest, and best pearls come from the deeps, whilst the shallows, though far more pregnant, yield a lighter pearl, and invariably with a stain of colour which depreciates its value. Where the sun can reach, colour is invariably found in a greater or less degree. There is further a strongly-rooted idea that pearls found between the mainland and adjacent island are distorted, whilst in the quiet deep seas the pearls become round and heavy.

40. The different classes of pearls have been mentioned above, and the marginal tables will give some idea of the ordinary market price at present obtaining for the best picked pearls. The price of pearls is said to have doubled in the last 25 years. Most of the purchases are made by weighment, having regard to the shape and brillancy of the particular specimen, the price of a really large perfect pearl may be almost anything, but these are very rare and are dealt with separately.

41. For the more ordinary trade, the merchants have 24 sieves carefully bored to a certain size, and the average value of good samples passing through each sieve is fairly ascertainable. (*m*).

They are bought at so much per "chao" down to a certain size from the divers, when they are then sold *en masse* at so much per "miscal." (*n*) There are 330 chao in a miscal, (six grains, English) and the Arab chao is equal to four Hindustani chaos. The best weights are shaped in agate, which is not so liable to alter as are those made of metal. The usual form of sale is by packets, and pearls of a particular size being chosen out, the value of the rest of the packet will be depreciated. A merchant would therefore insist upon a higher price of pearls so chosen; in fact for picked and single pearls the purchaser must be content to pay a fancy price. There are such a number of considerations that influence the sale of pearls that anything more than an approximation to the market value cannot be given, and this changes yearly.

42. In the last 25 years the price of pearls, as has been above said, has increased 50 per cent. (*o*) The value of every coin in use has also fluctuated considerably, and lastly, the weights themselves change in value most enormously both in relation to Indian weights and in relation to each other. This uncertainty increases the opportunities of cheating. After a vain attempt of several days I have had to give up all attempts to understand these fluctuations of every sort, both of weights, coins, and value of pearls; the Arab merchants cannot explain themselves, nor are the data they tender on all these subjects in accordance. (*p*) In fact the conclusion I arrive at is that pearl-dealing cannot be reduced to an exact science.

43. The last point that must be touched upon is that of the yearly export and its value, and here we are terribly at fault—partly from the impossibility of obtaining correct returns from the various rulers and the Custom Houses, and partly from the fact that a native merchant's conscience is not very tender in such a small matter as the declaration of the value of his merchandize when taking out a bill of lading for presentation in India. In point of fact, it is well known that pearls are undervalued as a matter of course.

Colonel Pelly has put down the total export in 1865 at £400,000, or say 40 lakhs, and this has been since accepted as an approximately correct figure.

In 1856 a report (Bombay Records, XXIV. of 1856) was published on the navigation of the Gulf by Captain Brucks in which the export of pearls from Bahrein alone, in 1824, as stated by the Company's broker and the Shaikh's Vizier was put down at 1,600,000 German Crowns or Rupees 32,00,000, or £320,000, of course the values have changed since then, but for comparison these figures will do.

From the Residency Trade Returns for 1873-74 it would appear that about Rupees 7,900,000 worth of pearls left

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

adieu to it at Patna, and there ended a long and honourable public career in India.

Lieut W J Tydd, R A — Lieut J E Broadhurst, R E — Lieut E Burrell, 85th Regt

Police and the Chief Accountant show that the memorialists are mistaken in some of their statements; and looking

DYABHOY TAPIDAS *vs.* NEMCHUND KESHRICHUND. Mr. Jardine for the Defendant

his scheme, or some modification of it, may not be adopted, as affording the best means of proceeding with

With reference to paragraph 8 of your Lordship's despatch, we beg to state that we had no intention of

In 1875-76 and 1876-77 the Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee imports altogether are put down at Rupees 11,99,000 and Rupees 13,87,050 respectively.

This is under the heading of jewelry, precious stones, and pearls unset, but no jewelry and stones are known to go from the Gulf, and indeed the large sums of gold and silver put down in other reports from India as imports from the Gulf are very puzzling. (*q*) E. L. DURAND, Captain, 1st Assistant Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

(*f*) The usual depth is six to eight or ten English fathom.

(*g*) If wanted, reference should be made to the scientific description and notes on the habit of the pearl oyster. Paragraph 12 of above-mentioned Tinnevelly Report.

(*h*) *Extract, paragraph 13, Mr. Markham's Tinnevelly Report*, "The food of pearl oysters consists of faraminefara minute eigos, and distomacece; and Dr. Kelhart has suggested that the siliceous internal skeletons of these microscopic diotoms may possibly permeate the coats of the mantle, and become nuclei of pearls.

(*i*) The number cannot be vouched for, but the facts of the pearl being built in layers is well substantiated, and a pearl with one or two damaged layers can be cleaned down to the lower and more perfect stratum.

(*j*) Fishing grounds still visited by the Arab.

(*k*) This would seem to be a prejudiced statement.

	(*l*) *White Pearls.*	Present approximate market value of Bahrein Chao.
1	Suffeid-i-Shirin or Yeksh	12 to 30$
2	Nim Shirin	3 to 10$
3	Gumeshai	3 to 7$
4	Kambayiti	2 to 5$
5	Maghz	3 to 2$
6	Khaka Suffeid of Khusreh	4 to 10$ per miscal.
	Red Pearls.	
1	Surkh-i-Shirin	8 to 14$
2	Surkh-i-Nim, shirin	3½ to 5½$
3	Surkh Maghz, 1st sort	¼ to 2$
4	Surkh Maghz, 2nd variety	½ to 1$
	Blue Pearls.	
1	Kabud-i-Miyan	¼ to 1½$
2	Kabud-idorum	½$
3	Khu reh (per miscal)	1½ to 2$
4	Noori (per miscal)	½ to 1½$
5	Khakeh, one variety (per miscal)	½ to 1$
6	Khakeh, another do (per miscal)	1½$

The present rate of exchange with India is 100$ Muscat = 217½ Rupees or Rupees 2-2-10.

100$ Bahrein = 219 or Rupees 2-3-0 per $.

(*m*) These I have most carefully measured three or four times over, and have drawn to actual scale by 100 parts of an inch. See table A attached to paragraph 40.

(*n*) Four of these in most ordinary use have special names, the "Ras" or head, the "Batan" or stomach, the "Dzel" or tail, and the "Tir-i-Dzel" or under the tail. These are shown in the table.

(*o*) The increased value of a "chao" by alteration of the Gulf standard may be in some measure the cause of this impression.—E C R.

(*p*) It appears that the merchants themselves have to entertain skilled bookkeepers, without whose assistance they themselves would be at sea.

(*q*) A probable explanation of this is that pearls are largely shipped as "Treasure" or "Specie." *Vide* remarks in Report on Trade for 1877, Table 31.—E. C. R.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDEND, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL..........Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND..........Dollars 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.,) Chairman.
Hon'ble W. KESWICK Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
W. REINERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
A. LIND, Esq., (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.)
H. J. DALRYMPLE, Esq., (Messrs. Birley & Co.)
W. S. YOUNG, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)

CHIEF MANAGER—THOS. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Director, London and County Bank.
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon.

LONDON MANAGER—D. MACLEAN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
London, Shanghai, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Yokohama, Hiogo, Hankow, Singapore, Saigon, Amoy, New York, San Francisco, Manila.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GEO E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO OR A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN, AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at the Booksellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA, Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.
Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaun State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Goalundo to Chittagong and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c. in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.
Bombay........Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner & Co.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelph Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad ......Refreshment Room
Secunderabad ..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

HANBURY & COMPANY, FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

HANBURY & COMPANY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
BALL DRESSES.
Gold, Silver, and Coloured Flowers for Ball Dresses.
Fancy Silver Gauze for Ball Dresses.
Fancy Spangled Tulles and Gold Laces.
Satinette Scarves and Floral Ribbons.
GLOVES.
Best French Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.
WHITE, BLACK AND COLOURED SILK GLOVES.
An Early Inspection is Respectfully Solicited.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.
MRS. LAKE, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY,
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
Thompson's Prime. | Dawsons' Prime.
Thompson's No. 1. | Dawsons No. 1.
Nonpareils. | Principes.
Favoritas. | Regalias.
DINDIGUL CIGARS.
LONDRES. | CONCHAS.
DINDIGUL CHEROOTS Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
PONDICHERRY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
INDIANAS. | LONG COMMONS.
SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR TRADERS ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.
J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO., MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.
T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.
Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue..Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red .. „ 16 0
Leather Cases for do. .... „ 3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash.......... „ 30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash.......... „ 33 0
Leather Case for do. .... „ 3 0
ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.
THORPE AND COMPANY, CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
BOMBAY: 2, HUMMUM STREET. POONA: 1, EAST STREET.
BEG to draw attention to their NEW and FRESH STOCK of GOODS just unpacked, suitable for presentation.
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.
BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.
TRAVELLING AND OFFICE CLOCKS.
MUSICAL BOXES AND SINGING BIRDS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLES.
Repairs executed with care and expedition.
C. MARCKS & CO.

(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO., (INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.
While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.
Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.
BILLIARD CUSHIONS.
C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.
Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.
BILLIARD LAMPS.
The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.
C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.
C. LAZARUS & CO., Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS.
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON
Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.
BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS
Unsurpassed in Quality
For superior strength and excellent quality.
To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. (Near the Esplanade Hotel,) ALSO AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.
August 1st 1875. 10, Rampart Row

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES, (JUST LANDED,) THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY.
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE., LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS AND MILLINERS, FRENCH HOUSE, 6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—
CLARETS :—FROM H. AND O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.
Chateau de Frauds .... „ 14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. .... „ 16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons .... „ 18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. .... „ 20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville .... „ 20 per doz. Qts.
HOCKS :—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.
Laubenheimor ....Rs. 18 „
Do. .... „ 21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer .... „ 20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch .... „ 24 „
Do. .... „ 27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein .... „ 24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer .... „ 30 „
Rudesheimer .... „ 30 „
Do. .... „ 33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner .... „ 35 per doz. Qts.
Do. .... „ 38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg .... „ 38 per doz. Qts.
CHAMPAGNE :—
Eugène Clicquot .... „ 42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do. do. .... „ 40 per doz. qts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* ....Rs. 53 per doz. Qt. / „ „ 54 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*..Rs. 53 per doz. Qts / „ „ 55 per case of 2 doz. pints.
BRANDY :—
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars.. „ 30 per doz. Qts
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS .... „ 25 per doz. tins
LIQUEUR :—
Maraschino di Zara .... „ 30 do. large bot.
Do. do. .... „ 2 per case of 2 doz. pints.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 20th November 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO. ARE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.
"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*
NEW SEASON'S BEER.
NET CASH. CREDIT. Rs. a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz. 6 0..6 4 } Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz. 4 4..4 8 }
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
'HARP' & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.
NET CASH. CREDIT. Rs. a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz. 6 0..6 4 } Duties included
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz. 4 4..4 8 }
"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION (READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).
READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO. SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.
ROWLAND & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
THIS Hotel is situated in the centre of all the places of business and near the Railway Stations and Apollo pier.
Terms moderate.
PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

BYCULLA HOTEL, BOMBAY, AND CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
TERMS, Rs. 5 per day, including everything.
THE Byculla is the most comfortable Family Hotel in Bombay. Lady Superintendent.
KELLY & COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

NOTICES.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-stations that he has just received per Overland Mail the following :—
German Yarn of colours and White Cresswell Wool of all colours, Embroidered Silk to work with canvass, and variety of Wools, Shetland, Andalusian, Fingering, Fleece, Double and Single Berlin Wool, Ladies Black Maltese Gloves, Black Mittins, Silk Hose, White and Black, and variety of articles, &c.
RAGOO SHAMJEE & Co.

AMERICAN GOODS FOR SALE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THE Undersigned have for sale,
Kerosine Oil.
American Street Lanterns (Kerosine).
Step Ladders.
American Rocking Chairs.
American Sheetings and Shirtings.
Provisions and Biscuits.
Also on hand, and Fresh Consignments daily expected, of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES with the latest improvements which have ALONE GAINED the ONLY GRAND PRIZE OVER ALL OTHER MACHINES at the last Paris Exhibition.
Cotton and Silk Thread and Attachments for the Machines.
For particulars apply to
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

For Sale at this Office.
BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKETS COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES. BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK. ALSO SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

TENTS.
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.
TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.
EXTRACT :—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, ...
FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO., INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Offices :—Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
GOODS and PACKAGES despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.
CUSTOM HOUSE and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.
PASSAGES engaged Free of Commission.
LUGGAGE Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.
PASSENGERS met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.
SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.
CONTRACTS entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.
AGENCIES and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A S. B. Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-2 high, thoroughly broken to saddle, a fine mover and stands fire well. Rs. 700.
A handsome Iron Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-2, a passed charger, has a light mouth, carries himself well, and has been ridden 2 years by a lady. Rs. 700.
A Chesnut Arab horse, aged 14-3½, very handsome, has easy paces, and is a perfectly trained charger. Rs. 700.
A handsome Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-3½, a broken charger, steady on any parade, a good fencer and capital mover. Rs. 900.
A Brown Waler Mare, 5 years old, 15-1½, broken to saddle, quiet, and very handsome. Rs. 900.
A dark Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, broken to saddle, well formed and compact, up to weight, a pleasant hack. Rs. 700.
Also a number of other Walers consisting of pairs and single harness horses, partly broken.
Byculla Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st February 1879.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND MARINE. CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents, 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

MARINE BRANCH.
JAVA SEA INSURANCE CO., BATAVIA, Florins 3,000,000.
SWITZERLAND MARINE INSURANCE CO., ZURICH, Francs 5,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.
HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO., HAMBURG. Aggregate Guaranteed Capital, Marks 60,000,000.
JAVA FIRE INSURANCE CO., BATAVIA, Florins 3,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents to the above Companies, are prepared to accept MARINE and FIRE RISKS at most favourable terms, and further particulars may be had on application.
KNOOP & Co., Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. — Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley — Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. — W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq. — Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Dr. H. T. Leslie Higginson. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.
SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents. Bombay.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.
SOLD IN BOTTLE BY ALL CHEMISTS.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.
For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork for the bottle.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
RECEIVED The ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to COD LIVER OIL at the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is by a new special process produced from the fresh Livers in exceptional purity, free from the indigestible fats inherent in other sorts; but otherwise in its natural condition as in the living fish; no chemical but only mechanical operations entering into Peter Moller's New Improved process.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The *Daily News*' Correspondent at the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, writes to that Journal of September 12th, 1878, in reference to the several exhibitors of Cod Liver Oil. "At the head of the Exhibitors of this product is PETER MOLLER, of Christiania, London and New York. His Factory is in the Lofoten Isles. All the year round he employs there 30 men and 20 women, and in the fishing season from 300 to 400 extra hands. This benefactor of Consumptive Invalids and Puny Children has a special method for clarifying the Oil taken from the Cod's liver while it is fresh. What was freshly opened had NO TASTE OF ANY SORT."
THE GOLD MEDAL:—The only one awarded in this class, makes the FOURTEENTH PRIZE which has been gained by MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL since the London Exhibition, 1862, in preference to all other makers—great and small—throughout the whole world, at all the principal International Exhibitions.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is the Only One that will retain its virtue in tropical climates, on account of its exceptional purity. Dr. Pearson, of Umballa, writes: "It is the only oil that will remain good for any time in India, while in therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."
HEAD OFFICES: CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY; BRANCH OFFICES: 521, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.; FACTORIES: STAMSUND AND KABELVAAG, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, NORWAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Enriches the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System, Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties, and Thoroughly recruits and re-establishes the General Bodily Health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Imperfect Nutrition, Premature Decline, etc.

... Best Known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements of either sex.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Chemists Throughout the Globe, in Cases at 10s. 6d., or in Family Cases containing One Dozen 10s. 6d., Cases, at £5.
Wholesale Agents.—For Bombay, D. S. KEMP & Co.; Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., R. SCOTT, THOMSON & Co., Limited; Rangoon, E. GILLON & Co., Lahore; Ceylon, J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo; Madras, BARRIE & Co.
☞ CAUTION.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation bearing a similar name. Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be immediately instituted against any person selling a Fraudulent Imitation of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne, from this date.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Remonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.